INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

REGD. NO. B.1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

PRICE: ONE ANNA
REGD NO B. 1065

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

VOL XXII NO. 279 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

Wedgwood Corners Hoare In Commons

WILL J. P. C. PLAN BE FOISTED ON INDIA EVEN IF ASSEMBLY REJECTS IT?

MATSUDAIRA MEETS DAVIS

Says Japan Has Not Yet Answered Br. Questions on Naval Armaments

LONDON, Nov. 26.

It is now expected that the Japanese denunciation of the Washington Naval Treaty will take place on 10th December. Mr. Matsudaira indicated to Mr. Norman Davis at the Conference to-day noon that the Japanese have not yet finished answering British questions on qualitative limitations, non-fortification of Pacific and notification of the naval building programmes. He is still awaiting instructions on the non-fortification question.

The United States delegation would not oppose the discussion on this but is unlikely to favour it as a clause without the treaty.

Mr. Matsudaira formally assured Mr. Morgan Davis that there is no ground for the report that Japan suggested 5/4/4 ratio to the British delegation.

No further naval meetings are likely before Friday in consequence of the royal wedding and the national defence debate on the 28th instant.—Reuter.

WIDE STRAIT DEVIDES ANTARCTICA

Belief Disproved By Wireless Message

(Special Cable.)
NEW YORK, Nov. 26.

The existence of a wide strait dividing the Antarctica, belief in which was reported by Adimiral Byrd after his flight last week has been disproved according to a wireless message from the base camp in Little America.

Admiral Byrd reports, what is termed as conclusive evidence that Mariebyrd Land runs unbrokenly from the Antarctica Coast to the South Pole and adds the new discoveries add approximately 200,000 square miles to territories claimed for the United States.

STOP PRESS.

IRISH SWEEPSTAKES AND POST OFFICES

(Special Cable)
LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Home Secretary outlined in the House of Commons the Government's attitude towards the Irish Sweepstakes. He explained that it would not be an offence under the new Betting Act for any person to purchase a Sweepstake ticket for his own use but it would frustrate the intention of Parliament if the Post Office were allowed to be used for the dissemination of tickets in lotteries promoted in Ireland or other countries. He intimated that tickets would therefore be detained in post offices.

JAPANESE PARTIES CO-OPERATE

(Special Cable)
TOKIO, Nov. 26.

The principal political parties, Seiyukai and Minseito, agreed to co-operate with the object of "pulling through the national emergency by formulating a long-sighted national policy"

This step follows the appeal by the Premier for the support of

INDIA SECRETARY KEEPS MUM

No Chance For Jawahar To Have Say On New Reforms Scheme

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Nov. 26.

In the House of Commons Col. Wedgwood requested the liberation of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Sir Samuel Hoare referred him to his previous reply to which nothing could be added.

Col. Wedgwood asked: Does not Sir Samuel Hoare think that the publication of the J. P. C. report has given him an opportunity of releasing Pt. Nehru who has very superior intelligence and who seems to be the most logical of Indian leaders?

Sir Samuel Hoare replied: No. I considered the case most carefully. Pt. Nehru has not been convicted under any Emergency Powers, but under the ordinary statute and I have not felt justified in intervening.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

In the House of Commons Col. Wedgwood asked whether the official and nominated members of the Legislative Assembly will be authorised to vote on the issue of the acceptance of the new Federal Constitution.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied: Col. Wedgwood will hardly expect an answer to this question without knowing the terms of any resolution which may be moved in the Legislative Assembly on the subject of constitutional reform.

Col. Wedgwood asked: May we take it that the measure will not come into force unless passed by the majority of elected members?

Sir Samuel: I cannot give an assurance of that kind. Col. Wedgwood is raising a hypothetical issue.

Col. Wedgwood asked: Has Sir Samuel Hoare not yet considered that position?

Sir Samuel Hoare replied: I have considered it and many other questions.

Col. Wedgwood: Has Sir Samuel Hoare come to any conclusion?

Sir Samuel Hoare did not reply.—Reuter.

CABINET AND J. P. C. REPORT

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Cabinet held a special meeting this morning and it is understood discussed the business connected with the Joint Select Committe Report.—Reuter.

HOARE JUSTIFIES PUBLIC EXECUTION

Frontier Incident Recalled In Commons

LONDON, Nov. 26.

In the House of Commons Sir Samuel Hoare stated that he had considered the reports of the circumstances of the public execution of two dacoits at Shahdadkot, Sind, during last August and concluded that the Bombay Government's action was justified by the exceptional circumstances.

"Power to order public executions cannot be entirely withheld and I am satisfied it will be only used if it is considered essential in the interests of the maintenance of order."—Reuter's Extra Special.

BEHAR RELIEF

No Money From British Exchequer

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, Nov. 26.

Questioned by Mr. Morgan Jones in the House of Commons Sir Samuel Hoare did not think it necessary to ask the British Exchequer for contribution towards the relief of victims in the earthquake in North Bihar. Sir Samuel Hoare said that no request had been made to him in that connection, but even if made he would say that it was unnecessary to accede to it. He pointed out that in addition to the 6,90,000 sterling voluntarily subscribed, large sums are being lent to the Government of Bihar and Orissa from the Central Indian Exchequer and there was no reason to suppose that adequate funds would not be available.

BURMA-YUNNAN FRONTIER

Negotiations Proceeding With China

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Sir John Simon announced that the situation on the Burma Yunan frontier was at present quiet. Negotiations were proceeding with the Chinese Government with a view to the determination of the section of the country in dispute.

It is understood that the Chinese withdrawn from the disputed area which the British forces had at no time entered.

The Government had reason to hope that the negotiations will lead to a satisfactory conclusion. —Reuter's Extra Special.

THE RIGHT OF DIVORCE

Hindu Women In Deference To Muslim Sisters' Wishes Agree To Resolution

KARACHI, Nov. 25.

A resolution requesting the Government of India to appoint a committee consisting leading women lawyers and social workers to inquire into the position of women under the Hindu and Mahomedan law with a view to amend the law so as to remove anomalies repugnant to women was passed at a representative meeting of the subconstituency of the Women's Conference yesterday, Mrs. S. C. Mukerjee organising Secretary All-India Women's Conference presiding.

The Conference 'inter alia' passed a resolution advocating Hindi or Urdu as medium of communication throughout India, and the establishment of Vigilance Committees with a view to prevent the violation of the Child Marriage Restraint Act.

Begum Abdulla Haroon said it was difficult to express the natural feelings and tendencies unless they did so through the mother tongue.

"AGAINST RELIGION."

Doctor Tarabai said child marriages were against religion and were detrimental to the interest of the nation and women's physical development.

Mrs. Tyabjee stressed the need of village upliftment and opined that if the progress was to be attained it was essential they should carry the masses with them.

There was a lively discussion on the resolution, urging removal of legal disabilities. Supporting the resolution Begum Haroon wanted in addition to property rights for women, the right of divorce. Hindu women speakers did not favour this but in deference to the wishes of their Mahomedan sisters, they agreed to the resolution. —A. P. Special.

MRS. FRENNIE MEHTA WINS

Suit For Dissolution Of Marriage

NAGPUR, Nov. 26.

The suit for the dissolution of marriage filed by Mrs. Frennie D. B. Mehta daughter of Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy against her husband Dhunjibhoy Byramji Mehta was concluded to-day in the court of Mr. A. N. Shah District and Sessions judge.

The suit was uncontested either by the respondent or the correspondent though summons were served on them.

After Mr. J. D. Davar, Barrister, addressed the court, the seven Parsi delegates without retiring unanimously returned the verdict of both adultery and cruelty on the part of the respondent.

The court agreeing with the finding of the delegates passed decree to-day in favour of Mrs. Frennie Mehta dissolving her marriage with Dhunjibhoy Byramji Mehta.—A.P

MASS DEMONSTRATION AGAINST J. P. C. REPORT?

Allahabad District Congress Committee's Move

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 26.

The meeting of the Allahabad District Congress Committee held yesterday adopted a resolution requesting the Presidents of the United Provinces and All-India Congress Committee to organise a mass demonstration against the J. P. C. Report.

The resignation of Pandit Krishnakanta Malaviya (President) was accepted at the meeting. It may be recalled that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya resigned the Presidentship of the Congress Committee owing to difference of opinion as regards the Congress Working Committee's resolution on the Communal Award.—United Press.

Unmistakable Verdict

LESSON OF POLLS

Ansari Analyses Assembly Election Results

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26.

In the course of a statement Dr. Ansari says:—

The results of the elections and analysis of voting show:

(1) The extinction of the Justice and Liberal Parties and the Hindu Sabha;

(2) Rout of Round Tablers generally;

(3) Decisive defeat of Sir Shanmukham Chetty on the Ottawa Pact;

(4) Open disinclination among Mussalmans to support British Government in its political, commercial, and economic intentions towards India;

(5) Frontier Province's support to Congress.

The verdict of the country is unmistakable. India demands through its elected representatives the determination of her constitution by Constituent Assembly of Representatives of people and not jerrymandered by few Indians, however eminent who otherwise were handpicked by bureaucracy.—United Press.

JUBILEE SPECIAL SILVER MEDALS

His Majesty's Personal Gifts To 80,000 Distinguished Persons

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, Nov 26.

According to the "Daily Telegraph" a special silver medal commemorating the 25th Anniversary of the King's Accession will be presented to a number of distinguished persons throughout the Empire as personal gift from His Majesty.

The medal which is distinct from that being struck for public distribution has been designed and executed by Sir William Goscombe John. Models have already been delivered to the Royal Mint where about 80,000 will be struck.

The recipients will include the members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Diplomatists, Civil Servants and others.

SEASIDE STATION FOR RAJEN BABU

Simple Case Of Asthma. Says Calcutta Physician

PATNA, Nov. 26.

Captain P. Ganguly, Additional Physician of the Calcutta Medical College Hospital who was deputed by Doctor B. C. Roy to thoroughly examine Babu Rajendra Prasad, came here yesterday and pronounced it as a simple case of Asthma after a careful examination.

Doctor Ganguly will prescribe a course of treatment for Rajen Babu after consulting Doctor Roy and Sir Nilratan Sircar.

In the meantime he has opined that Rajendra Babu should remove himself to some seaside station for at least a couple of months and take complete rest.—United Press.

Free Salt For Poor Is Still Available

SCHUSTER'S ASSURANCE TO MAHATMA

Gandhiji's Reminder To Congressmen In Villages

WARDHAGANJ, Nov. 26.

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement to the Press with the relevant part of the correspondence that passed between him and Sir George Schuster:—

"During the Harijan tour, I discovered that the salt concession, which was part of the Irwin-Gandhi Pact, was not being availed of by the people.

THEIR SUFFERING

I observed also how much poor people suffered because of want of salt, although it was lying in front of them in areas adjoining the sea.

IN MANGALORE

In Mangalore the fishers brought the thing prominently to my notice. I thereupon entered into correspondence with the Government as early as last March.

NOT WRECKED.

The then Finance Member, Sir George Schuster, promptly replied to my query and I discovered to my joy that the clause had not suffered wreck.

I ought to have published the correspondence between Sir George Schuster and myself much earlier than I am now doing. I need not go into the causes for this delay. I now publish the corresponrence together with the clause and the communique based upon it and setting forth the conditions of operating the clause.

HUMANITARIAN PART.

When the Pact was published, in commenting upon it I had described this as the humanitarian part of the document. It was the humanitarian appeal that had found a ready response from Lord Irwin. Those who now avail themselves of the concession will bear this Pact in mind and will, therefore, refrain from making any commercial use of the concession either directly or indirectly and work it strictly within the four corners of the communique.

REMINDER TO WORKERS.

All those Congressmen and others who are interested in the villagers concerned making full use of the concession will bear in mind the list of areas from which concession for free manufacture and collection of salt has been withdrawn. The workers will also bear in mind that it is open to all concerned to make application for restoration of the concession to the local officers. In no case should the concession be worked without sanction being previously obtained".

MAHATMA GANDHI'S LETTER

Here is the relevant correspondence referred to in the statement.

Mahatma Gandhi's letter to Sir George Schuster dated Patna 28th, March 1934:—

"Nothing in the wreckage of the Irwin-Gandhi Pact has pained me so much as the wreckage of the free salt for the poor. A friend reminds me that notifications about it have never been withdrawn. Is this true? You know the history of the adoption of that clause. It was inserted on purely humanitarian grounds. Can salt be salved? Can it be removed from the purview of civil resistance and ordinances? I had no difficulty in tendering co-operation in combating the Bihar disaster. There was something to tender in that matter. In the matter of the poor man's salt, I can but invite co-operation. Can you help me, no, not me, but the poor man?"

SIR GEORGE'S REPLY

Sir George Schuster's reply to the above dated New Delhi, 6th April, 1934:—

"I write to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 28th March. No change was made as a result of the restarting of Civil Disobedience in the Government decision to give concessions about the collection and manufacture of salt to local residents immediately adjoining the areas where salt can be collected or made.

ALLEGED ABUSE

In a certain number of areas, however, it has been found that there was such serious abuse of the concession that it became necessary to withdraw it. This, of course, was a possibility which was always contemplated and it was provided for in the Government communique of the 27th May, 1931, which announced the grant of the concession."

MAHATMA'S REPLY

Mr. Gandhi's reply to the above dated Patna, 14th April, 1934:—

"I thank you for your letter of 6th April just received during the Harijan tour in Assam. I am glad to learn that by reason of the restarting of Civil Disobedience no change was made in the Government decision of 1931 about salt. Am I free to advise workers accordingly? Will you kindly let me know in which areas it was found necessary to withdraw the concession and how the concession can be restored".

VILLAGERS CAN APPLY

Sir George Schuster's reply to the above dated New Delhi, 22nd April, 1934:—

"This is in reply to your letter dated the 14th April, 1934. You are certainly at liberty to explain Government's policy in this matter. I enclose a list of areas from which owing to serious abuse of the concession it has had to be withdrawn. It is always open to the villagers concerned to make applications for restoration of the concession to the Local officers. These would be considered on their merits. Officers of the Salt Department

(Continued on page 7.)

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Educated-Experienced Qualified (Technically) People without Employments to Co-operate Agency's speedy services to be rendered on moderate terms. Royal Service Agency (1930), 369-371,. Hornby Road, 2nd floor, Nanabhai Lane Corner, Fort, Bombay. (3308).

Wanted a really First Class Excellent and Clean Cook (Mistry) for vegetarian food to be prepared in European style, preferable if can make bread and pastry as well. Free quarters and food supplied, apply with full particulars and copies of testimonials, lowest salary required, to the household Secretary, to Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai, the Retreat, Shahibag, Ahmedabad. (9254)

Wanted Immediately Graduate Demonstrator for Physics Engagement up to 8th March 1935 on Rs. 60 p.m. Apply stating qualifications to: Principal, Baroda College, Baroda. (9250).

Wanted an experienced lady Graduate preferably with B.T. or higher teaching qualifications for the post of the Head M'stress of the Society's Girls' High School. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating salary expected before the 16th December 1934 to the Hony. Secretaries Students' Literary and Scientific Society, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar, Bombay No. 2. (3299).

Wanted temporarily on monthly terms a qualified Nurse with previous experience of abdominal massage under medical directions. Apply with full particulars, copies of testimonials, and terms to The Secretary to Mrs Ambalal Sarabhai, The Retreat, Shahibag, Ahmedabad. (9239)

Wanted—A Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon for Maternity and Child Welfare League, Baroda. Pay Rs. 80—5—100 plus Rs. 15, House Rent or Free quarters Private practice not allowed. Apply Sanitary Commissioner, Baroda State, Baroda. (9240).

Wanted Thoroughly Experienced Salesmen with very good influence in Bazaars for various import lines on indent basis on commission as well as working Partners for a new Export Import Office backed with sufficient finances. Apply Box 3282 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—Organisers for Northern and Southern Divisions of Bombay Presidency. Liberal Pay and Commission on guaranteed business. Apply to the Federal India Assurance Co., Ltd., Delhi. (3229).

Wanted temporarily an Assistant to Artist experienced in Textile Designs. Salary upto Rs. 50, according to qualifications. Apply to the Manager, Calico Mills, Ahmedabad. (9233).

Wanted an experienced Cloth Printing Machine Attendant capable of printing upto four colours. Apply to the Manager, Calico Mills, Ahmedabad. (9234).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Tea—Expert in tea business with 40 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

12. TO BE LET.

Mahim—Three Minutes Walk from the Railway Station, Ground Floor De Vida's Home, Electric Lights. Rent moderate. Apply owner on premises. (3307).

To Be Let Blocks—Chowpatty, Walkeshwar Road House No. 1-4. Apply to Mulchand Girdhar Javeri, Bhanubhuvan, 2nd floor, Barbhai Mohalla (3306).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Recruitment of Engineering Supervisors in the Indian Posts & Telegraphs Department. "In the last competition more than 80 per cent of the failures failed in English and Geography." Don't take chances. Make your success certain by taking up Alfred's Correspondence Courses in English & Geography, specially prepared for the competition to be held in January 1935. Easy and simple. Even the dullest student can hope to secure 90 per cent marks in these two subjects. Full sylabus covered. Price of both the complete courses Rs. 5/8 payable in advance per M.O. Obtainable from Agent, Alfred's Correspondence Courses, Krishna Road, Krishan Nagar, Lahore. (3301).

Adult Education Classes commence 3rd December Subjects: World Economic Problems. Political Theory. English Literature, Logic, Psychology of learning. Europe-To-day. French Literature. Apply Adult Education Association Ravelin Street, Fort. (3291).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted A Sleeping Partner Capitalist to invest about Rs. 10,000 (Ten Thousand) to start Coal business. For particulars apply Box No. 3295, "Bombay Chronicle."

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Twelve Monthly Nine-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate Hundred-Rupee-Loan and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (3193)

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents on commission or pay upto Rs. 200 p.m. Apply to the General Manager, National Lucky Insurance Co., Ltd., Ambala. (3304).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Capable agent on Rs. 100 including T. A. per month plus commission for selling the remaining shares of Vidyasagar Cotton Mills, Ltd. (A promising mill in Bengal). Apply to:—Md. Basir & Co., sole share selling Agents; No. 11 Colootola Street, Calcutta. (3289).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Gol	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor Ajmer Harda Mysore, Anantapur Nandura Dehra Dun, Honawar Delhi Simla Wardha-Castle Rock Arvi Ellichpur Hinganghat. Kamptee Pithapuram Madras, Adoni Nellore, Gwalior Mhow Sangli Satara Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd. P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Real Cotton Advice of December, 1934, with buying and selling dates, charges, Rs. 7. Apply to-day Tejimandi Office, Rol, Marwar. (3276).

135. PERFUMERY.

Novelty in Perfumery. Twelve assorted perfumery tablets in fancy box Rs. 1/4. Postage extra. Square Deal & Co., New Houses, Sojitra. (3302).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified

S. S. "JUYO MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 25th November, 1934, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

R. ISHIGAKI,
Manager.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha,

BE A MASTER OF ENGLISH

The world offers money, power and position to the person who has at his service just the right words to express his thoughts and influence other people. Master words and you master the world Take up the famous Grenville Kleiser Correspondence Course and you will gain a thorough command of the English language in the shortest time possible. Write for full FREE particulars to-day to—

The Tutorial Institute,
Edward Park Road, Delhi 33.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients have contracted to purchase from Mr. GULAMHUSEIN ALIMAHOMED JAFFER and BAI FATMABAI, wife of the said Gulamhusein Alimahomed Jaffer, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, charge, use, trust or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent tenure (free from Sanad) with the chawls hereditaments, buildings and erections standing thereon consisting of a godown and dwelling house situate, lying and being on the 3rd Dontad Cross Lane, commonly called "Israel Mogolla" or "Khadak" in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 428 23 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 2072(1) and 2072 (2), Street Nos. 20-18 and forming part of land assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos 1314, 1315, 1319, and 1320 and New Nos. 7072 and 7076, Old Survey Nos. 367, 367 and 366 and New Survey Nos. 2946 and 2947 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 1066 and 1067 (Mandvi Division) and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Rahimbhai Hirjibhai and now of Fatmabai, widow of Ramzanally Lalji Sajan, on or towards the West by the property of Haji Cassum Abubakar, on or towards the North partly by the property of Gulamhusein Aloo Mooraj and partly by the Trust property of the Memon Community and partly by that of Alimahomed Abba Juma and on or towards the South by the 3rd Dontad Cross Lane.

Dated this 26th day of November. 1934.

MINOCHEHER MANCHERSHAH HIRALAL & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

9255.

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arriva		Departur	
		Nov		
Juyo Maru	23rd	..	8th	Dec
Pacific ..	28th	..	.....	
Havana ..	9th	Dec.	24th	Dec
Taijin ..	24th	..	8th	Jan
Belgium ..	27th	..	11th	..
Argun ..	5th	Jan.	23rd	..

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA. LTD
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Taj Building Hornby Road, Bombay
Telegrams:—"Shosen."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

DAILY EDITION

	Local	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 20-0	Rs. 25-0
6 Months	Rs. 11-0	Rs. 13-0
3 Months	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 7-0
1 Month	Rs. 2-4	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 45 per Year.

Rs. 25 for 6 Months.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local	Mofussil
Yearly	Rs. 4-0	Rs. 5-0
Half-yearly	Rs. 2-8	Rs. 3-0

FOREIGN

Yearly	..... Rs. 10
Half-yearly	..... Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

ARRESTED AT RACE COURSE

Accused Alleged To Have Robbed Spectator Of Purse

Smart work by a constable in plain clothes led to the arrest of an alleged pick-pocket, Usman Abdul, at the Mahaluxmi Race Course on Saturday afternoon last.

Suspecting the movements of the accused, the constable shadowed him from the commencement of the first race on Saturday. Before the third race began it is stated, the constable saw the accused going towards and standing near one Kunji Koya at the IInd Enclosure of the Race Course, and it is alleged saw him picking up the Koya's purse containing Rs. 15 in cash and a precious stone. The accused was immediately put under arrest and the stolen property recovered from him.

When the accused was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Mazagoan on Monday Mr. Pathare, counsel for the accused applied for bail, but it was opposed by Mr. Sheik Mo'hidin, Inspector of Police Agripada Police Station.

The Magistrate remanded the accused to police custody till December 1.

MR. U. C. BANERJEE DEAD

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

The death took place in Calcutta this afternoon at the age of 88 of Mr. Umesh Chandra Banerjee, father of Mr S. Banerjee, Secretary of the Bengal Bus Syndicate.

Mr Banerjee, who started life early, worked as the head assistant of Messrs. Traill and Company for upwards of 50 years and enjoyed a pension for about 25 years.—A. P.

(Continued from column 7)

for us. Still less do I wish to convey any impression that we are not conscious of what this sinister campaign of violence has meant to our officers, both British and Indian. There are few parts of India where it has not at times demanded most anxious vigilance and prompt executive action; there are parts, and particularly the province of Bengal, where it has caused a deplorable loss of valuable lives. I cannot pay too high a tribute to the courage and the high sense of duty which has been shown by our officers in facing day by day the dangers and anxieties involved in the long-continued fight against these conspiracies of anarchy and murder.

OVER 2,000 SUSPECTS ARRESTED

In this connection a word may be said about some of the special measures adopted by the authorities to carry on the fight in Bengal. Under one of these enactments the campaign of incitement to murder in the public Press has been largely checked; under another over 2,000 suspects have been arrested. Where serious outrages have taken place and the ends of justice foiled by the hostile or unresponsive attitude of the local inhabitants, collective fines have been imposed or additional police posted at the expense of the appropriate section of the inhabitants. In the particularly difficult district of Chittagong, where absconders from the armoury raid at one time roamed and terrorised the countryside, still stricter measures have been enforced. After the raid two battalions of troops joined forces with the police and maintained constant pressure on the enemy by patrolling the country and searching villages and houses; in addition various restrictions have been imposed from time to time such as curfew orders, the prohibition of the use of bicycles by Hindu youths, and finally the imposition of an "identity card" system, by which the movements of students and young men could be controlled. In addition to these punitive and preventive measures, a constructive attempt has been made with good results, to improve the morale of the law-abiding citizen and to undermine that of the terrorist by the quartering of two brigades of troops in certain districts of the Presidency.

In conclusion I would draw the attention of the Committee to the relations, limited though they may be, which exist between terrorism and other subversive movements, namely, the relation between communism and terrorism in Bengal, the connection between the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association and communists, and attempts at a rapprochement between communists, terrorists and members of the Ghadr Party. It is unnecessary for me to do more than mention these tendencies; the dangers which have been and may be involved in such combinations are obvious.

No Change Of Policy Towards Terrorists

HOARE'S NOTE TO JOINT COMMITTEE

The Secretary of State for India submitted the following note on Terrorism in India to the Joint Select Committee on Nov. 30, 1933:—

"Members of the Committee will remember that I undertook in the summer to furnish a note which would give a picture of what terrorism actually means particularly in the Presidency of Bengal. In Bengal terrorism has a 30 years' history and exists on a scale that is quite unparalleled in any other Province. I therefore circulate to the Committee, a separate and comprehensive note which I have received from India, giving an account of terrorism in Bengal, with full statistics of outrages.

A study of this note and of the detailed statistics at the end will show that during the present year the measures taken by the authorities to deal with the terrorist menace in Bengal have begun to bear fruit and have resulted in a considerable drop in the number of serious terrorist crimes. At the same time, outrages still occur, new recruits are still joining the movement, and much yet remains to be done before there can be any slackening of effort on the part of Government, or any relaxation of the measures found necessary by the authorities to deal with those responsible. Past experience has shown that, in the case of the terrorists, nothing can be hoped from a policy of conciliation. The Note shows what has been the result of the decisions to release offenders or relax control which have been taken in the last 13 years. The terrorists who had been interned under the Defence of Indian Act were all included in the general amnesty of 1920. They merely utilised their freedom to reorganise their forces, and on the failure of Mr. Gandhi's non-co-operation movement of 1920-22 they launched a fresh terrorist outbreak, which by 1925 was so serious that special powers to deal with it had to be taken in the form of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act and Ordinance. Again, by September 1928 all the detenus who had been interned under the Bengal Act had once more been released in view of the lull then existing in terrorist activities. The lull continued until April 1930, and the powers of detention and arrest without trial contained in the Bengal Act were allowed to lapse at the end of the five-year period provided in the Act. Barely a fortnight later occurred the Chittagong Armoury Raid—the first manifestation of a renewed campaign of violent crime. With these experience as a warning it is clear that any change in our present policy towards terrorism would be fraught with disaster.

For the rest of Inda, I have thought it sufficient to circulate a list of terrorist outrages in the various Provinces up to the 30th June, 1933. In circulating this list I desire to make the following comments only:—

Probably the most peristent terrorist organisation outside Bengal is the Hindustan Republican Association, subsequently styled the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association or Army. This was originally started, after the failure of Mr. Gandhi's first mass civil disobedience campaign, by two Bengalis in the United Provinces. The rules of the Association stated that "the object of the Association shall be to establish a Federated Republic of the United States of India by an organised and armed revolution". Each provincial organisation was to have its various departments and each was to concentrate on crimes of violence with a view to collect money and arms; for the enforcement of discipline assassination was made permissible This Association has since its inception been very loosely knit; at times it has almost ceased to exist, but it has frequently come to notice subsequently and, as will be seen later it has even been established in Madras. It has functioned in Bihar, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Delhi. There are indications that at present it is entering into an alliance with active communists; its activities require careful watching, but there is no reason to doubt that the police forces in the various Provinces are well equipped to deal with it.

IN OTHER PROVINCES

Apart from this Association the manifestations of terrorism in Provinces outside Bengal have in the main been of a sporadic and isolated character In the United Provinces, which from its geographical situation has always been liable to the permeation of revolutionary influences from Bengal, the most serious incident is that connected with what is known as the Kakori gang, which was largely of Bengali origin. Though the list of attempted outrages is a long one, it is fortunate that in very few cases have they been successful, only one attempt has been made at Jhansi in August 1930, to assassinate a British officer and that was frustrated without difficulty In Bihar and Orissa and Assam, where again there have been signs of terrorist activity from time to time, the provincial police have proved themselves to be capable of disposing of any conspiracy within a short space of time and under the powers conferred by the ordinary law. In Bombay the instances of attempted outrages have been too few and isolated to indicate the presence of any definite terrorist organisation, and it was the considered conclusion of a police officer placed on special duty in 1930-31 to enquire into the extent to which revolutionary doctrines had taken root, in the Presidency, that there was no organised party in existence for the purpose of committing political outrages or connected with revolutionary movements in other Provinces. The same is true of the Central Provinces. In Madras there was an outbreak of terrorist crimes in the early part of this year, but timely action by the police, which resulted in the prosecution of 22 persons in the Madras City Conspiracy Case, prevented any further spread of this form of activity. The Punjab had to deal with a severe outbreak of revolutionary activity in 1930, and in December of that year an attempt was made to murder the Governor; but following the execution of Bhagat Singh in March 1931 and the passing of the Press Act in October 1931 and the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1932, the situation has greatly improved and terrorism may now be considered to be definitely under control. There as elsewhere, however, constant vigilance is necessary if law and order are to be maintained, for there is reason to apprehend that there is still considerable covert sympathy with the movement among a section of the people, and the scope for recruitment in schools and colleges is substantial. As regards the North-West Frontier Province, it may be pointed out that the population of that Province is predominantly Muslim, while the members of the various terrorist parties are almost all Hindus. Consequently the appeal of organised terrorism has hitherto been small. Though the Pathan is known to be violent by nature and easily moved to assassination by motives of fanaticism or revenge, this is a different matter from the murder clubs which constitute the terrorist groups elsewhere.

BENGALI INFLUENCE

To sum up terrorism has its birth in Bengal, and where it has shown its head in other Provinces it can almost invariably be traced to Bengali influences. It is at all events true to say that in no Province but Bengal is there that widespread and deep-rooted terrorist mentality which is essential for its development. It is this which accounts for the fact that when terrorist conspiracies have existed elsewhere Government has been able to deal more promptly and more effectively with them than in Bengal. Gang after gang has been successfully broken up by the Police with no more than the ordinary provisions of the Penal Code to assist them. That remains the position to-day Efforts however, are being made to effect a combination of terrorists, communists, and Ghadr Party (a subversive organisation composed of Sikhs living in California, other parts of North and South America, and also in the Punjab, which is at present favourably viewed by the Communist International) conspirators for the purpose of bringing about mass rising in the future So long as the Police can contrive to obtain inside information regarding these movements as it may safely be claimed that they have done in the past, there is no great cause for anxiety; but there is still every reason for extreme vigilance.

I do not wish to minimise in any way the danger that this terrorist movement may still hold

(Continued in column 5.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

Indiscriminate Issuing Of Liquor Licenses Condemned

Worli Workers Oppose Opening Of New Liquor Shop At Love Grove Road

A monster meeting of the workers residing in Worli was held at Kalildin Ibrahim Building to protest against the proposed opening of a new retail foreign liquor shop in Love Grove Road at Worli.

Mr. B. N. Taralkar presided over the meeting and Messrs. N. S. Patade and S. V. Patil addressed the meeting. Both the president and the speakers with one voice condemned the policy of the Excise Department in indiscriminately issuing licenses to open liquor shops in workers' localities regardless of the economic ruin that has already been wrought on account of the Excise policy of the Government of Bombay, and of the religious sentiments and feelings of the Hindus and Muslims as well as in contravention to the very rules of the Government prohibiting the location of any liquor shop any where near a mill, a temple, a mosque or a school.

The speakers pointed out that the proposed shop is to be located in the midst of three Hindu temples and a mosque contrary to the rules definitely laid down by the Government. The Worli area, they contended had already enough and more liquor shops than are actually required and they offer enough temptation to the workers to spend all they earn, and be under the influence of liquor throughout day and night.

Some of the speakers also stated in the workers' localities not other employees were discharged for being drunk while on duty. The whole Love Grove Road is inhabited by poor workers, and already there are too many liquor and toddy shops within easy reach. Consequently the residents are already immersed in the ocean of poverty and misery.

The Government instead of taking prevention measures to save the poor workers are adding fuel to the fire by issuing licenses to open more and more shops day by day as if there is no limit for the number of shops to be opened in the workers' localities, ot only new shops are allowed to be opened but old shops from other localities are being shifted to the mill area.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1). This meeting of the residents of Worli strongly protests against the idea of opening a new retail foreign liquor shop in the Love Grove Road, and request the Collector of Bombay not to issue the license asked for.

(2) This meeting strongly protests against the action of the Excise Department in consenting to locate liquor shops near temples, mosques, mills and schools contrary to the rules of the Government and disregarding and disrespecting the religious sentiments and feelings of the Hindus and the Muslims, and request the Government to cancel the licenses of shops located within easy reach of temples, mosques, mills and schools, and not to issue licenses in future to open liquor shops anywhere near these.

(3) This meeting strongly condemns the idea of the Excise Department of foisting the labour area with more and more liquor in season and out of session, necessarily and unnecessarily, and informs the Government that the workers stand for total prohibition as they are convinced that it is the Excise policy of the Government that has brought about their economic ruin and increased their poverty and misery.

(4) This meeting authorises the President to communicate these resolutions to all concerned and to the press.

Much enthusiasm prevailed among the workers present and the speeches of the speakers were often punctuated by clapping of hands and other demonstrations of their agreement with the views expressed by the speakers.

BURGLARY SUSPECTS IN COURT

Tenant Robbed Of Navy Blue Suit From Colaba Flat

John Periera, a Goan Christian, who was arrested by the Colaba Police on Sunday on a charge of stealing a Navy Blue Suit from a Flat at Colaba, was placed before Mr. D. N. D Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Monday and was ordered to be remanded to Police Custody for a fortnight.

In the remand application Sergeant Glendenning stated that that Mr. Whittie, residing in the ground floor of the Orient Building at Colaba locked the outer door of his flat on Friday morning and went to his office. In the evening when he returned, he found that the lock had been broken open and the door had been bolted from inside. He later succeeded in getting entrance by managing to remove the bolt and found that a Navy Blue suit costing Rs. 40 had been stolen.

He informed the police, who discovered the footprint of the burgler on the glass top of the dressing table and thus traced the alleged culprit.

Chicago Radio Case

B V Savant N V Nakhva and five others, who were arrested in connection with the theft of articles from the Chicago Radio Co., were again produced on Monday before Mr. D N D Khandalavala and Messrs Kanuga Upadhyaya and Shete, who appeared for the accused applied for the bail of the accused.

It was argued by Mr. Kanuga that since some of the accused had started a similar Company as that of the Complainant, at Lamington Road, the case had been filed out of malice. He and other counsel prayed for the release of the suspects on bail.

The police prosecutor Mr. D'Cunha opposed the bail application.

The Magistrate, however, released all the seven accused on bail, varying from Rs. 1,000 to 250.

DEATH OF EX-S. C. C. JUDGE

Demise Of Khan Bahadur S. E. Billimoria Causes Wide Regret

We regret to announce the death of Khan Bahadur S. F. Billimoria, former Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay.

Reference was made touching the sad event in the Small Causes Court, on Monday. All the Judges of the Court were present in the first Court, when the Chief Judge mentioned the genial qualities of the departed, which earned so much popularity for him. Special reference was also made to the abilities of the late Khan Bahadur as an impartial arbitrator in all complicated matters who discharged his duties with a quick grasp of the questions before him. He died while still in the days when he commanded considerable practice.

Mr. A. S. Davar, advocate, President of the Bombay Counsel's Association, associated himself with the sentiments expressed by the Chief Judge and paid a tribute to the generous, sociable and amiable qualities of the deceased.

In respect to his memory, the Small Causes Court was ordered to be closed for the day, after concluding urgent work.

Khan Bahadur Billimoria was an able and brilliant lawyer commanding very lucrative practice. He was appointed to the Bench of the Small Causes Court in 1910 and continued to sit until he retired in 1922. He again resumed practice after retiring from service and at the time of his death, he was still commanding a practice at the Small Causes Court. And also acted as arbitrator in cases referred for arbitration. His friends had a lively talk with him on Saturday last when he attended the Court and attended to his work as usual.

During the period he sat on the bench, he was very popular both with the Bar and the public and earned the high esteem of his colleagues. He was very learned and well versed in law and his decisions were considered to be sound. He was a source of inspiration and encouragement to the junior members of the Bar and always helped them towards their improvement, by wise counsel.

Khan Bahadur Billimoria, hailed from a distinguished Parsi family of Billimora.

They Trust You
SEE THAT YOU DO NOT BETRAY THEM
An Insurance Policy is the Safest Provision that you can make for your dependants
ESTD. 1919
New India's Policies are the Safest and the Best
THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD.
Head Office - ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

100% Swadeshi Company

For Life Insurance

Our Most ATTRACTIVE Schemes:—
- FAMILY INCOME POLICY
- IDEAL OPTION BENEFIT POLICY
- GUARANTEED ENDOWMENT POLICY with CASH BONUS

WANTED INFLUENTIAL & HONEST AGENTS

Chief Agents For South Gujarat & Bombay FAKIRCHAND KESHRICHAND SHROFF & Co. Sutar Chawl, Bombay 2.

THE SENTINEL

SENTINEL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,

Head Office: 76/80, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Branch: Ried Road, AHMEDABAD.

NOT SERVANT BUT PARTNER

High Court Judges Admit Appeal In Breach Of Of Trust Case

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court admitted the appeal of Versey Lalji who was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 by the Sixth Presidency Magistrate on the charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant.

The prosecution alleged that the accused was a servant of one Ganpat Munji, a grain dealer and in the latter's absence from Bombay had withdrawn from his safe Rs. 1,600 without authority.

The accused's defence was that he was not a servant, but a partner in the complainant's shop, and as such, he was entitled to withdraw the amount.

He further alleged that the complainant had destroyed the evidence of partnership by removing one page in the daily account book and substituting another page in its place.

CHARGE OF BIGAMY

Prosecution Counsel's Address

Arguments were heard by Mr. I.S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Saturday, at the resumed hearing of the case, in which Mr. Kanga, Assistant Registrar, Esplanade Police Court and his present wife, Mrs. Phirozebai alias Piloo Doctor, are charged with bigamy and abetment thereto, by Mr. S.B. Damania, petitioner in the case.

Mr. Carden Noad, addressing the Magistrate, said that the prosecution had a strong case before them. The letters written on Jan. 7, 1932 and July 14, 1933, showed clearly that the respondent No. 2 and the petitioner (the former husband of the second respondent in the case), were on perfectly good terms.

He further submitted that exhibit 'D' was a mass of notes in the handwriting of the Respondent No. 2, and dictated to her by the petitioner. That mass of notes argued the counsel, showed clearly the perfect harmony between them before the appearance of the first respondent in the case.

But the principal point that was to be considered, said the counsel, was the evidence of Mr. Karkaria. Mr. Karkaria had, in his evidence, stated that fifteen days prior to the marriage (Sept. 21, 1933), he was asked by Mr. Kanga to bring two Parsi priests to Multan.

This act, said the counsel, showed that there was a "conspiracy" to hold the marriage outside British India.

And this act, said the counsel, would come under the latter portion of Section 107 of the Indian Penal Code.

Further, Sec. 108 A of the Indian Penal Code might be applicable, observed Mr. Noad. It stated that a person abets an offence within the meaning of the Code who in British India abets the commission of any act without and beyond British India, which would constitute an offence, if committed in British India.

As to the bigamous conduct of the second respondent—for that was the charge that the prosecution would make—he relied on the British Native's Act as they were "servants under the Queen."

Mr. Kanuga, arguing for the respondents, said that the evidence of Mr. Karkaria showed nothing more than an intenion or expression and was now sought to be construed to be an act of abetment in the commission of an offence.

"Is it fair, is it proper," asked the counsel, "for a criminal court to stretch this evidence to mean that there is a participation in the offence or an abetment?"

There was another point to be considered and that was the utter disregard to the sanctity of any oath showed by the petitioner an absolute levity where seriousness was required.

The contention that the marriage was proposed to be held in Bombay and later on held in Multhan and that therefore it would come under section 108 A of the Indian Penal Code was, argued the counsel, thrown in sheer desperation and the prosecution therefore should not be allowed to shift their grounds as they pleased.

Further the order was "snatched" from the hands of the Political Agent by false representation.

With regard to the offence coming under the British Natives' Act, counsel pleaded his ignorance of it and said that, even if the prosecution would say that the respondents were natives of British India, there was no truth in the statement.

Further hearing of arguments was postponed to Tuesday.

Mr. Carden Noad, with Mr. Saraf, appeared for the petitioner, while Messrs Kanuga and Pardiwalla defended the respondents.

CAR ACCIDENT VICTIM DIES

Coroner Postpones Inquest As Police Want Time To Investigate Case

Inquest on Moula Imambux Ghasite, aged 65, who died on last Sunday at his residence, as the result of injuries sustained by him in a motor accident five weeks back, was opened by the City Coroner, on Monday.

The deceased was a hawker in cloth, residing in Safrawadi Mistry Chawl, at Ghelabhai Street, Madanpura. He was knocked down on the evening of October 17 last, by a motor-car No. 7818/W, which was being driven by Mr. John Singham along Gokale Road.

The deceased was at first removed to the K. E. M. Hospital for treatment of injuries and was discharged from there on the November 12. The pain, having not subsided, the deceased was admitted again as an in-patient to the J. J. Hospital. On the 16th instant he was discharged from the hospital. Yesterday he died at his residence.

As the police asked for time to conduct investigations, the Coroner postponed the inquest till December 6.

DADAR CONVICTIONS

Heavy Batch Of Gambling Cases

Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Fifth Presidency Magistrate, dealt with a number of Gambling Cases at Dadar Police Court on Monday.

Mostly these were Sutta-Khel Cases. In one case, the charge was of gaming with cards.

In all, 24 persons were convicted and sentenced to pay fines of varying amounts.

Ganpat Ramchandra, who had rented a room for the purposes of gambling on the ground floor of Tejookaya Mansion, and another man, named Shridhar, who actively assisted him, were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each, or in default, 3 weeks' R.I.

Eleven others, who were arrested at the time of the raid, were also sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each, or in default, one week's R.I.

One man is absconding in the case.

Gaming with Cards.

Found guilty on a charge of gaming with cards Damodar Dewoo and eight others, were convicted by the Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Dadar.

On the 18th November, Sub-Inspector Shevade of the Kalachowkie Police Station, raided the place and arrested all the nine.

Damodar Dewoo, owner of the shop, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20, or in default to undergo three weeks R.I. The other eight were asked to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each or in default one week's R.I.

Found guilty on a charge of gaming (Satta betting) Abdul Nathoo and Vishnu Laxman were sentenced to-day at Dadar, to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each, or in default three weeks' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 5, or in default one week's R.I. respectively.

Released on Bail

The Bhoiwada Police arrested on Saturday Shantaram Shivram while accepting Satta bets in a building for the search of which a Gaming Warrant had been issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch.

He was placed on Monday before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Dadar who released him on bail till the 30th.

ALLEGATION AGAINST POLICE

Magistrate Sends Youth Who Complains Of Being Beaten To Police Surgeon

A youth who was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, on Monday, made serious allegations of assault against the Police.

On being asked if he had anything to say against being remanded into Police custody, the youth wept and declared that he had been mercilessly assaulted in the Lock-up. He exhibited several bruises and abrasions and showed some blood-stains on his clothes.

He claimed that he was a respectable person with nothing against him and alleged that he had been arrested on a false charge because he had earned the displeasure of the police by giving certain information regarding sutta-khel betting which was allowed to be carried on.

Inspector Quereshi, the Prosecuting Officer, said the blood-stains were old marks and were on the clothes when the youth was arrested.

The Magistrate, Mr. Nadkarni, ordered the boy to be sent to the Police Surgeon for examination and said he would pass orders after the adjournment.

It is learnt that the Government of Baroda is seriously considering the problem of rural indebtedness and a committee has been appointed to discuss it.

Sore throat? -A Job for CONDY'S

Epidemic troubles, colds and influenza, usually show their earliest symptoms in the throat. At the first sign gargle with Condy's Fluid — "You cannot do better" says an eminent Throat Specialist . . . And, better still, gargle with Condy's every day so that that "first symptom" doesn't get a chance.

Condy's is the SAFEST antiseptic for all personal uses.

CONDY'S FLUID

Approved by eminent scientists and used with consistent effectiveness in Hospitals and in millions of homes.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars throughout India. If any difficulty, from Wholesale Agents: FRANK ROSS & CO. LTD., Wholesale Chemists and Druggists, Chowringhee, Calcutta; CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO., Princess Street, Bombay; and WALTER WHITE, Manhar Buildings, Princess Street, Bombay.

GUARDIAN OF GOOD HEALTH

SPRUE and CONSUMPTION SPECIALIST

Vaidyaraj Jethalal D. Dave

Arrived in Bombay. He is curing Old and Chronic Diseases and is offering Free Consultation and Pulse Examination. He will point out sure remedies for SPRUE, CONSUMPTION, OLD ASTHMA, PILES, DROPSY, FEMALE DISEASES, DIABETES, PARALYSIS and all sorts of Physical Weakness.

Mofussil Patients can Consult through Correspondence.

Consultation Time from 8 a.m. to 12 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

See Him at the DAVE CHEMICAL WORKS

No. 389, Opposite Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

WRANGLE OVER BUSINESS DEAL

A quarrel over certain business transaction in embroidery is stated to have been the motive for an alleged assault on a fellow-partner in business, by the accused Harijivan Narayanji, who was arrested by the Pydhownie Police on Saturday last.

The incident took place on the 20th inst. at Kika Street, and ever since the accused had been absconding. After four days, however, the Police traced and arrested him in the city.

A pen-knife, alleged to have been used by the accused for assaulting, was also recovered from him.

Medical examination showed that the injured man had a deep incision above his right chest.

The accused was ordered by the Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Mazagaon, to be enlarged on a bail of Rs. 50; and one surety in the like amount.

NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

Breaking-point for tired nerves comes very soon in this country—but it never comes without warning. When you get tired or over excited easily, when your appetite fails, when continued headache make life unendurable—THEN is the time to give your nerves the quick-acting tonic of Vitophenes. A nervous breakdown is very serious. Vitophenes will keep your nerves, your brain and body in perfect trim. Try one bottle—it cannot fail to make a great improvement in your health.

Vitophenes taken regularly, supply the essential ingredients of egg yolk, lecethin, Red Bone Marrow and other highly nutritive compounds to the nerves and system. Their immense value to both sexes, of all ages, has been proved by reliable medical authorities.

VITOPHENES

The swift sure remedy for shattered Nerves.

Agents:—CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO., Princess Street, Bombay.

RANDOM IMPRESSIONS OF QUADRANGULAR

The Muslim. Gain An Innings Victory

(By J. C. MAITRA).

WAS NAZIR ALI OUT OR NOT?

Since Sunday evening, the point which has been most discussed in the cricketing circles, was whether Nazir Ali was out or not. Those who question the umpire's decision aver that Heptulla had not returned to his crease when the bails were knocked off at his end. Consequently he should have been given out by umpire Birtwistle. I am afraid that is not correct. The fact is that Heptulla was back in his position before Nazir Ali could reach it. The bails were removed thereafter. It was then Nazir Ali asked Heptulla to run to the other end. But before the latter could do so, the wicket was struck down there. It is clear therefore that the batsmen had not crossed each other as laid down in Law 31, "he that has left the wicket which is put down is out".

A DOGGED AND RESOURCEFUL FIGHT.

As I forecast yesterday, the Muslims gained an innings victory at the expense of the Parsis. Little did I dream then,—and I am sure nobody else could have done it either—that the latter would fight with such dogged tenacity and resourcefulness that they would reach within a brace of runs to avert the ignominy of it. But for the silly mistake which Nagarwalla made in attempting to take an impossible run and failing to return to his crease before Faiz Ahmed hit the wickets down with a correct throw, it may be safely asserted that the Mahomedans would have to go for batting again, even though for a little while. However, that was not to be. The second innings of the Parsis came to an abrupt end when their aggregate was one run behind the Muslim total.

FIVE WICKETS DOWN AT 56.

Five of their best wickets including Wadia, Marshall, Palia and Kapadia out for a total of 56 runs! It seemed certain that the match would be over before lunch time was called. But Fali Kapadia had shown by his stubborn resistance of the mighty Muslim attack in his collection of a most valuable contribution of 37 runs that there was really notning much in the bowling to feel frightfully nervous about. Colah took the hint and when his skipper became associated with him he threw all nervousness to the wind.

VAJIFDAR PLAYS A CAPTAIN'S INNINGS.

Vajifdar played a real captain's innings, contributing 52, the highest total for his side. The last-named pair practically broke the back of the Muslim bowling. Wazir Ali had to ring changes often to unsettle the determined couple. Their partnership produced the most fruitful result for a wicket on their side, namely 69. Colah with 43 stood second best.

HAVEWALLA'S GLORIOUS SIXER.

Havewalla also in conjunction with his skipper gave a delightful show for his 34. In one over of Mushtaq Ali, he hit two fours and a six. The last one was gloriously pitched on the Islam Gymkhana tent and it took a long time to find the ball.

Nagarwalla and Meherhomji tackled the Muslim bowling with confidence, and when the scoreboard showed 220 for 8 wickets, it looked as if the Parsis were sure to save themselves the humiliation. People were on tip toe of expectation.

A MOST EXCITING PERIOD.

Meherhomji's easy catch to Dilawar Hussein behind the wicket at 221 cooled down their ardour a little. But Nagarwalla and Patel would not yield. 230 went up on the telegraph board. The next two runs were counted in singles by everybody amidst pin-drop silence. When the "stroke of honour" seemed imminent, Nagarwalla threw away his wicket as mentioned above, and the Muslims earned the title of meeting the winners of the Hindus-Europeans match on Saturday next.

A FORMIDABLE BOWLING COMBINATION.

The Muslims have undoubtedly a most formidable bowling combination in Mahomed Nissar, Baqa Khan Jilani, Mushtaq Ali and Nazir Ali, which I understand will be further strengthened in the next match by the inclusion of Shahabuddin of Benares in place of Heptulla who has proved a failure in this department. The analysis of Nissar and Jilani of 7 wickets each for 83 and 85 respectively in the two innings tell their own tale. Although the others were not so successful in the capture of wickets, they kept the Parsi batsmen in considerable restraint.

IS NISSAR'S BOWLING LEGITIMATE?

Nissar came in for a certain amount of barracking from the crowd, when some of his deliveries bumped viciously or hurt the batsmen. Shouts of "Bodyline" greeted him occasionally. With all sympathy for the injured batsmen, I must record that there was nothing illegitimate in his bowling. There was no "persistent and deliberate attack on the body." At times, he perhaps tried to frighten a batsman with a bumper. But there is nothing wrong in that.

BAPORIA'S BRILLIANT FIELDING.

Apart from Nissar's wonderful slip-fielding which made him responsible for five catches in the match, little Baporia was the most brilliant and active fielder. He must have saved a heap of runs by his clever anticipations and quick approach. He was very deservedly applauded by the crowd time and again for his wonderful feats in the country. There are others who acquitted themselves the other way.

PROBABLE CHANGES IN THE NEXT TEAM

The Muslim batting strength did not come up to the mark. The selectors are therefore considering the inclusion of Lieut. Mahomed Hussein of Hyderabad (Deccan) and Iftikharuddin of Jullunder. In addition to strengthening the batting, they would be invaluable in the field. If they are selected, probably Faiz Ahmed and S. M. Kadri will be asked to stand down.

THE CAPTAINS COMPLIMENTED

Before I conclude, I must add a word in appreciation of the two Captains, Wazir Ali and Vajifdar, who besides acquitting themselves creditably as members of the team, proved themselves to be capable leaders. Both Vajifdar and Wazir Ali marshalled their forces with consummate skill and sagacity. The former showed an amount of pluck and courage, in addition, which is highly praiseworthy. Vajifdar, though defeated, was not discredited. Both of them infused their colleagues with confidence and hope when they were most needed and set excellent examples of cameraderie.

HONOURED BY WORLD PRESS

"A. B. Patrika" Staff Present Address To Editor Ghosh

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

"We consider the selection of a young journalist like yourself as a tribute to Youth" said the address presented to Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Editor, "Amrita Bazar Patrika" at the Patrika Buildings by the staff of the paper to congratulate him on his being invited to attend the World Press Congress at Melbourne in March next.

An elaborate programme of music had been cancelled owing to the death of Mr. B. N. Sasmal.

Thanking the staff Mr. Ghosh referred to the difficulties of an Editor in the present day and said that the invitation was not extended to him personally but as Editor of the paper with which they were associated.

The function was largely attended by representatives of all sections of citizens including the Maharaja Tagore, Mr. N. R. Sarkar, the Mayor, the Ministers Sir B. P. Singh Roy and Nawab K. G. M. Faroqui, Khan Bahadur Azizul Huq, the Raja of Santosh (President, Bengal Council), Mr. Arthur Moore, Editor of the "Statesman" and all prominent journalists in Calcutta.—A. P.

FEAST OF BOXING FOR FANS ON NOVEMBER 30

Boxing used to be a very popular sport in the city some years ago when the lamented Milton Kubes was at his zenith. The military also supplied a number of excellent fighters in those days, but the sport suffered a set-back owing to the advent of certain mushroom promoters, who sickened the public with poor shows.

It is gratifying to note that the Bombay Presidency Amateur Boxing Federation has now revived the sport, and is making efforts to popularise the noble art by staging tournaments of high standard.

EXCELLENT ENTRIES

The Cooperage will be the venue of the next fixture which commences on November 30. I am told the entries have exceeded anticipations, making it necessary to hold a before dinner session on the opening night, and people purchasing tickets will also be admitted to the session after dinner.

The Annual Celebrations of Jain Women's Association were held under the presidency of Sjt. Manilal B. Nanavati at Baroda on Sunday.

(Continued from column 7.)

Mrs. W. Buckley's Faithful II.
Mr. D.D. Chawan's Chabookchi.
Messrs. Moosa J. Mahomed and G.H. Khan's Gold Bar
Mr. Haji Rajub's Imperial.
Mr. K.N. Mooltani's Nahab.
Mr. Baha Khalil's Dolfuss.
Mr. Syed Esmail's Habib.
Mr. Jassim Mahomed's No Limit.
Mr. Hoosein Alwan's Forat.
Mr. Hamood Jaboori's German.
Mr. Sayad Jawad's Saffar.
Mr. Ahmed Mayuf's Taj Bahadur.
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's Mujbil Hatim and Kayid Saud.
Mr. W. Evans's Par Avion II.
Mr. E.F. Neilson's Golden King.

Entries For Third Day Of Winter Meeting

Big Fields Will Face Starter On Saturday

The following are the entries for the Third Day of the Winter Meeting to be held on Saturday:—

THE MENTMORE HANDICAP
Distance—1 mile.
Winner, Rs. 8,000; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,500.
A Handicap for Horses in Class I.
Mr. Diamond's Kum Bak.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Masked Jester and Will Street
Hon'ble Sir H. M. Mehta's Ternlet.
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Shapir.
Nawabzada's Fakrulmulk's Glenalmond.
Mr. Eve's Risque and Heritage
Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee, Jnr.'s Ootman.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Garcon.

THE LUCKNOW PLATE
Distance—7 furlongs.
Winner, Rs 2,000; second, Rs 700; third Rs. 300
A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.
Brigadier R C R. Hill's Up to Jins.
Mrs. J. E. Malone's Kilfinane
Mr. S. B. Todiwalla's Forecat.
Mr. M. Dhalla's Oratorio
Mr. M. Dhalla's Madge Mee
Mr. E. D. Pandole's Naidor.
Raja Dhanrajgir's The Relic
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Lone Dollar
Col. R L Vance's Zita.
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Spring Song
H H Maharaja of Idar's Gift House and Clendennen.
Mr. Eve's Ballintoy and Silver Lady II.
Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee Jnr's Pomegne.
Miss Lilavati Bhosle's Leicester Lady.
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Thornham
Mr Darbari Lal's Over.
Mr. W. Evans' Galactic

THE WAVERTREE HANDICAP
Distance—1 mile.
Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000.
A Handicap for Horses in Class II.
Mr. Diamond's Lochmore
Mr. O. Randall's Lady Brendan.
Mr. Gem's Buland.
Hon'ble Sir H. M Mehta's Spanish Wish.
Mr. F. H. Mehta's Thracian Prince.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's On Time.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Varsity Express
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-mulk's Restormel.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Myron.
Mr. Eve's Carnelian
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Follow Me.
Mr Byramjee Rustomjee, Jnr.'s
THE BYCULLA PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.
Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,400; third Rs. 600. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I & II.
Mr. Sved Fatah's Firsan.
Mr. M. Nusserwanji's Saint Fortunat.
Mr. H. M. Mahomed's Collector and Vita.
Mr. Basheer Mahomed's Dahes.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Arab Queen and Mal Allah.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Fiery Face.
Mr. D. D. Chavan's Baharnoor.
Mr. A. H. Hedeshizada's Goolab.
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Zozan.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Kabaila and Happy King.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Jinanar
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Mahdi.
H. H. Maharaja of Idar's Amir Akhlak.
Mr. Arnold's Mumrih.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Buick.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Pasha.
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Tamim.
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Al Hamil.
Mr. K. Ardeshir's Abdul Malik.
Mr. D. D. Chawan's Bushboos
Mr. D. D. Ghista's Bulbul Hazar.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Sarsam.
Mr. Yussuff Taha's Karam Allah.
Mr. Ali Haji Hassoun's Nickel.
THE STOCKTON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.
Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.
Mr. Diamond's Greek Glen.
Mr. S. B. Todiwalla and Mrs. J. E. Malone's Bright Nigger.
Mr. Roman's Dandy Brush
Mr. Kelso's Arthur.
Messrs. E. D. Pandole and M. Dhalla's Kirkibost.
Mr. J. N. DeSouza's Manipulator.
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's Tan.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Abundance.
Nawabzada Yemin al Mulk's Smoky Joe.
H. H. Maharaja of Idar's Saint Amour.
H. H Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar's R. T. C.
Mr. A. Hooseinbhai's Mulligatawny.
Mr Eve's Knockden Superlative and Cash Sweep.
Mr. J. T. Roger's Mount Essex and Nalbay.
Mr. R. J. Duggan's Cybo.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Chivalresque and Anomalous.
THE JUVENILE HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000 third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses 3 and 4 years old only in Class III.
Messrs. Diamond and F. P. Ebrahim's Young Bachelor.
Mr. Gem's Grecian Orb and Achieve.
Mr. Kelso's Doreda.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Starford.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Sweetie and Bold Bandit.
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk's Smoky Joe.
Mr. Eve's Provence Rose and Misty Dawn.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Last Adventure.
Mr. W Evans's Bismarck II.
THE HAMADAN PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500 and third Rs. 250.
For Arabs in Class III. W.A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st Oct. 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7lbs; or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.
Mr. Gem's Dara, Baden and Nassirwan.
Mr. A.I. Ardeshir's Zenobia.
Mr. A. Higgins's Faust and Sarha Khanim.
Mr. Nelson's Faddak and Sun Rose.
Mr. Abdul Hamid Mahomed Amin's Mosul King and Emperor.
Mr. Fahad Rummah's Watchmaker II.
Mr. Saleh Mehdi's Ajid and Dagastan.
Mr. A.I. Begmahomed's Strephon.
Mr. Sayid Mahomed's Young Bucknell.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Hussun al Iraq, Resident, Dark Horse and Wali'ahd.
Mr. A.M. Khairaz's Abir.
Mr. D.D. Chawan's Artighril.
Mr. Sadoon Beg Shawi's Khalid.
Mr. Ayub Asad's Gul Jamal.
Messrs. M.M. Talib and Hassau Haji Mahmood's Lizaz.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Silver Fish.
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk & Mr. N. Mathradas's Hamdoon.
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Gurjistan, Raja II, Almas and Waabil and Iraq Queen.
Mr. Hassan Tahala's Bulbul and Badwan.
Mr. M.K. Cama's Happy Dream.
Mr. Dattajirao S. Mane's Shara'a al Jamil.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Burroo's Lookman, M
Mr. J.A. Wadia's Blanche, Poppy Day, Havana, Wall Flower and
Mr. A.A. Ali bin Talib's Al Hazar.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Sheriyar.
Mr. Taha Oosman's Grey Beauty.
Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee Jnr.'s Faidan.
Mr. Syed bin Oomer's Tariff.
Mr. P.B. Avasia's Good Evening and Nayazi.
S.S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Bushir al Khiar.
H.H. the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Faeza II.
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's The Knut

(Continued Column in 5).

Goa Murder Mystery

WHY CULPRITS ARE NOT YET BROUGHT TO BOOK?

(From A Correspondent).

The murder of the Italian Ship's Officer, Benvenuti and the murderous assault on the sailor Zugliani, at Marmagoa, on the night of April 28, are still shrouded in mystery.

It is stated that the Portuguese Police have not yet been able to discover who were really responsible for the murder of one and the attempted murder of the other, of the Italian sailors, who reached Marmagoa by their ship s. s. "Arabia," belonging to the Lloyd Triestino Co., the same evening.

It is understood, however, that, it has been definitely proved that the motive behind the murderous assault was neither robbery, nor revenge against, nor due to misconduct on the part of the sailors, while anchoring at Marmagoa.

The Sailors left their ship early in the evening to have a drink at the local bar. They had several drinks with some of the local Sergeants, and were returning to their ship late at night, at about 11-30 p.m.

While on their way to the ship, both the sailors were attacked by a gang of ten or twelve men, who, taking advantage of the lonely spot, fell on them and severely assaulted them with stones and sticks.

Abandoning their victims on the road, the assailants made good their escape.

Though both the victims of the assault were lying on the road, helpless and groaning, only 300 yards away from the Central Police Station, no help was rendered to them, which, it is contended, was mainly responsible for death of one of them.

If proper help had been rendered to the two sailors immediately, both of them might have survived. They were allowed to lay on the main road to Marmagoa till 8 a.m. the next morning, when it was discovered by one of the pedestrians that one of them was dead and the other was in a precarious condition.

The dead man was Captain Benvenuti, and the other sailor, Zugliani was immediately conveyed to hospital, where it is believed he got well after a prolonged treatment.

The incident has created a great sensation, both in Goa and in Italy.

It is surprising that though the incident occurred six months ago, the culprits have not yet been brought to book.

The case is coming up for hearing before a Magistrate at Goa, on November 28, when, it is hoped that the mystery that shrouds the affair, will be cleared.

Alleged Absconder Surrenders

SYLHET, Nov. 26.

Monomohan Roy, the alleged absconder in the Itakhola Mail Robbery Case, surrendered yesterday before the Additional District Magistrate and was remanded to jail custody.—United Press.

ABBAS TYABJEE TOURS MEHSANA

Propaganda For Prajamandal

BARODA, Nov. 25.

Sjt. Abbas Tyabjee has begun his tour of Mehsana District for organising activities of Prajamandal.

It has been decided to hold the Working Committee of the Prajamandal at Mehsana in the first week of December to discuss important matters regarding (1) next venue of the Conference (2) His Highness' Diamond Jubilee Celebrations etc.—United Press.

HOTEL OWNERS AND TERRORISTS

Dacca Magistrate's Orders

NARAINGANJ, Nov. 26.

The District Magistrate of Dacca yesterday issued orders under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act to the owners of the restaurants and hotels in Narainganj, directing them to maintain a register and therein to enter the name, father's name, address and the time of arrival and departure of every person arriving at or departing from the hotel or restaurant and show the same to any Police Officer of or above rank of Assistant Sub-Inspector when demanding its inspection.—United Press.

PROF. TRIVEDI AND ACADEMIC COUNCIL

Widespread Satisfaction At Uncontested Election

BARODA, Nov. 26.

Widespread satisfaction has been caused in the academic circles in the Bombay Presidency by the uncontested election of Prof. A. K. Trivedi of the Baroda College to the Academic Council of Bombay University.

He has already set up a record for disinterested service to the cause of University education in his capacity as a most energetic and well-informed Fellow of the University of Bombay. He has made himself responsible for some valuable works on logic and moral philosophy and has struck out altogether a new line in journalism as editor of the "Sahityakar."—United Press.

A combined photograph of the Parsi and Muslim teams, which met in the first match of the Quadrangular Tournament.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Kartak Vad 6, 1991.
Muslim: Shoban 19, 1353.
Parsi: Khordad 22, 1304.
Sunrise 6h. 52m.
Sunset: 6h. 0m.
High Water: 3-32, 15-28
Low Water: 10-00, 21-04.
Quadrangular Cricket Tournament, Europeans vs. Hindus, Bombay Gymkhana ground.
Municipal Standing Committee, Budget meeting, 3-55 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, November 28.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament, Europeans vs. Hindus, Bombay Gymkhana ground.
Municipal Standing Committee (Budget meeting), 3-10 p.m.
Ordinary weekly meeting 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, November 29.

Municipal Standing Committee (Budget meeting), 2-40 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

MAZUMDAR NANDLAL MANEKLAL, Director Tata Sons Ltd., died on Monday 26th inst. utamna ceremony at 4 p.m. on Wednesday the 28th inst at Vallabh Terrace opp. N. Powell and Co., Sandhurst Road.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per S.S. "Ranchi" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 29th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P and O Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the Mails from London of 15th instant arrived at Aden at 4 a.m. on the 25th idem and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Thursday the 29th instant.

The "Ranchi" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 11 p.m. the same day.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from Bombay of the 17th instant arrived at Port Said at 7 p.m. on the 25th instant and left there at 1 a.m. the following day.

THE REGAL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
JEAN Harlow

100% PURE
with
LIONEL BARRYMORE
FRANCHOT TONE
Heaven in her eyes—
Paradise in her kiss!
ALSO
LAUREL-HARDY
In their latest Scream.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
BURIED TREASURE!
Guarded by Cannibals, Prehistoric Monsters . . and the Twelve Foot Ape!

ADDED
—ATTRACTION—
LA CUCARACHA
RKO—Radio's Charming
ALL-TECHNICOLOUR
Musical Featurette.
Free List Suspended.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"100 per cent Pure". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Son of Kong". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Footlight Parade." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Kiss and Make-up". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Bowery". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"Nadira". Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Ameerzadi". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Daku Mansur". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Anokhi Mohabat". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Piya Piyare". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Tarzan and His Mate." Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

11 a.m. Indian Selected music. 11-30 a.m. A running commentary of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament. 1-0 p.m. Bombay market rates. 1-0 p.m. European lunch time music. A programme of Music Hall Memories (records). 2-0 p.m. Close down.

4 p.m. A running commentary of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament.

5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Interval. 7 p.m. "New Books". Talk. 7-15 p.m. Dance music (records). 8-30 p.m. Weather and other news. 8-45 p.m. General and commercial news in Hindi. 9-10 p.m. A concert of light songs and instrumental solos. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The Tower Orchestra. Conducted by W. Arthur Clarke. Relayed from the Tower Ballroom, Birmingham. 8-15 p.m. Sports Talk. 8-30 p.m. The Torquay Municipal Orchestra. Conductor, Ernest W. Goss, Sylva Van Dyck (Soprano). Relayed from the Pavilion, Torquay. 9-15 p.m. "Trunk Call." A Bit of Musical Telephun on (very) Light Lines, with songs by Norman Hackforth, Nancy Logan, and others. The cast of West End comedians and revue artists will include: Nancy Logan, Harold French, Helen Raymond, Norman Hackforth, and Morris Harvey, Produced by Cecil Madden. 10 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. A Pianoforte Recital by Kathleen Denyer. 10-45 p.m. Dance music. 11-15 p.m. Close down.

LECTURES ON J.P.C. REPORT

Mr. S. G. Warty will deliver a course of three critical public lectures on the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms, at the Servants of India Society, Girgaum, at 9 a.m. on each Sunday commencing from December 2.

BOMBAY GIRNI KAMGAR UNION (RED FLAG)

The Managing Committee of the above Union, at its meeting on Sunday last, held according to the decision of the All India Trade Union Congress, decided to locate the Head Office of the Union at Indira Bldg. Poibawdi, Bombay 12.

FOUND

Messrs. Bhagwandas and Brothers, Tamba Kanta, write to say that they have found a gold ornament from Gulal Wadi. Owner is requested to approach them for the same.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the Asthika Samaj Swami Sharvanandji of the Rama-Krishna Mission will deliver a lecture on "The Need For Social Reconstruction" in the Samaj Hall, near King's Circle, Matunga, G.I.P. at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Tuesday).

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Dharmavir Vishnu R. Karandikar, Honorary Secretary, Narmada Valley Research Board, will deliver a series of three lectures in the Lecture Theatre,, (First Floor) University South Wing on the following days at 5-45 p. m. each day:—

Wednesday, November 28—Subject:—Ancient History of Hindustan from Puranic Tradition.

Thursday, November 29—Subject:—Early settlements in the Narmada Valley.

Friday, November 30.—Subject:—Pre-historic Deccan (with Lantern Slides).

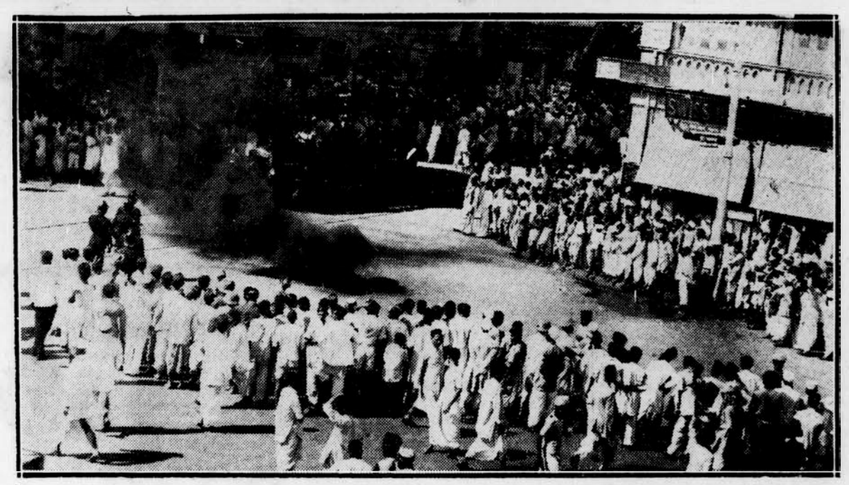
MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE

Special Meeting To-day To Discuss Budget

A Special Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation will be held at the Corporation Hall to-day (Tuesday), at 3-15 p.m. (Bombay Time) for the further consideration of the Budget Estimates for the year 1935-36.

The Committee will proceed with the consideration of the question of contribution to the Schools Committee under III.—Education, Primary, A.—Municipal Institutions, as well as Estimates of II.—Schools Committee's Office Expenditure.

After finishing this item the Committee will resume further consideration of the Loan Works Budget Estimates from Budget Head VIII.—Roads, Drains and Sewers and thereafter the Revenue Budget Estimates under VIII.—Roads, Drains and Sewers.



The junction of the Kalbadevi Road and Princess Street was the scene of a sensational explosion on Sunday noon, when lids of two man-holes were blown off, one of them hitting a passing pedestrian. The photo shows a large crowd that had gathered to witness the smoke coming out of one of the man-holes. A fire-Engine is in the background.

Naikin's" Suit Against Rao Saheb

Claims Rs. 1,000 P. M. Maintenance, But Defendant Alleges Misrepresentation And Invalidity Of Marriage

Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court heard the suit filed by Bai Appibai, claiming a declaration that she was the legally married wife of Rao Saheb Khimji Cooverji, a wealthy Bhatia merchant and owner of several properties in Bombay. She also claimed Rs. 1,000 per month as maintenance and ornaments worth Rs. 35,000.

The plaintiff is a professional "Naikin" (singing girl) of Bombay. She stated that she was married to the defendant according to the Hindu rites at Ujjain in March 1934. Prior to the marriage, the defendant had promised to present her with ornaments worth Rs. 35,000 and to pay off her debts amounting to Rs. 6,200, if she married him. He also agreed to make separate arrangements for her residence in Bombay as his two grown up sons were living with him. After the marriage, they lived as husband and wife at various places. The defendant, however, did not keep his promises regarding ornaments, payment of her debts and separate residence. Two months after the marriage, the defendant ceased to have anything to do with her and declined to recognise her as his wife. The plaintiff, thereupon, brought this suit claiming the reliefs referred to above.

THE DEFENCE

The defendant stated that since 1930 he had retired from business and had been living at Ujjain. In February 1934 when he was on a short visit to Bombay two persons, Sakharam and Narsingrao, saw him and represented to him that the plaintiff had lost her husband and was in need of food and shelter, and that she requested him to allow her to live with him at Ujjain. They also told him that she was a Brahmin and was of good character.

The plaintiff, thereafter, went to Ujjain with him and there a marriage was celebrated between them. At that time he did not know that she was a "Naikin". He came to know this some time later.

The defendant further stated that after coming to Bombay the plaintiff was still carrying on her profession of a "Naikin" in spite of his protest, saying that she must do so to earn her living, unless he paid her Rs. 500 a month. Another point of his defence was that the full rites of a Hindu marriage were not performed and, therefore, the marriage was not a valid one according to Hindu law. He denied that he had made any promises to the plaintiff. According to him, the understanding between them was that the woman should live with him at Ujjain. But she refused to live with him there. He denied having made any promises to her. He submitted that her suit was false and should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. M. V. Desai with Mr. Paranjpye, instructed by Messrs. Mehta Lalji, appeared for the plaintiff Mr. N. H Bhagvati, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co., appeared for the defendant.

ABDUCTED AND ROBBED PROSTITUTE

Accused Sentenced After Unanimous Verdict

Mr. Justice Divatia and a common jury concluded the hearing of the case in which five Mahomedans were charged with abducting a woman and housebreaking by night.

The names of the accused are: Sayyid Azizudin Sayyid Habibudin, Roshandin Mursalim, Abdul Rehman Usman, Ali Mahomed Manekhan and Vali Mahomed Aladiya.

The complainant Durgabai is a prostitute residing in Sukhlaji Street. The prosecution alleged that all the five accused broke open her door at midnight and abducted her to a room in Kamatipura where the second accused snatched away her silver waistband.

The jury found all the accused guilty of housebreaking and abduction. The second accused was further found guilty of theft and the fourth of disposing of it by pledging it with a Marwari

His lordship sentenced the first accused, the principal offender, to three years' rigorous imprisonment, the second and fourth to 18 months and the third and fifth to one years' rigorous imprisonment.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. G. C. Demetriadi and Mr. G. G. Demetriadi lunched at Government House, on Monday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne dined with the Sheriff of Bombay on Monday.

TARPAULINES FOR SALE

Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhai, General Secretary of the Congress Reception Committee writes:—

New Tarpaulines used at the Abdul Gaffar Nagar are available for sale at the following places:

Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, Mandvi Congress Office; Messrs. M. Gordhandas, Tarpolins Merchants, Mandvi; Messrs. Dosa Hirjee Kantanwalla, Tarpolins Merchants, Mandvi.

RECEPTION TO MR. BHARGAVA

The Hindustani residents of the city accorded a cordial reception to Sjt. Bisheshwarnath Bhargava, Secretary, Union Bank of India Ltd., on his being appointed Justice of the Peace. The function took place under the auspices of the Hindustani Resident's Association, Bombay, when Sjt. Indarnarayen, Judge, Small Causes Court presided. The Reception included a programme of music. Over a hundred guests had been invited.

5,000 DOCK WORKERS DOWN TOOLS

Sequel To Authorities' 'No' To 'Shorter Hours' Demand

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

About 5,000 dock workers struck work this morning as a result of refusal by the authorities to concede demands mainly relating to shorter hours.

The workers decided on action at a meeting yesterday when allegations were made against stevedoers as regards wages for which representations had been made. Arrests have been made for the alleged intimidation of loyal workers.

The police are patrolling the area. Strikers are peaceful.—A. P.

DRY WEATHER OVER COUNTRY

POONA, Nov. 26.

Yesterday's unsettled conditions in South Bay of Bengal has developed into a depression, which is now probably a storm with its centre within a degree of latitude, ten degrees north longitude, 84 degrees east. It is likely to move in a north-westerly direction.

Weather has been dry over the country except for a few light showers in Tenasserim and Assam, Port Blair reports one and a half inches and Sibsagar a quarter inches of rain.

Forecast:—Rainfall will extend in South-east Madras and North Madras Coast.

Heavy Rain Warning:—Locally heavy rain will begin along the Coromandel Coast within 48 hrs. —A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 26-11-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.035 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.3 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.5 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.1 degrees 4.1 (above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 70.7 degrees 0.4 (above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 77 per cent
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E N E
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 135 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) Trace

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 26-11-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 77.6deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.13 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.93 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Quadrangular Cricket And Radio

When it was announced in the Press that arrangements had been made to have running commentaries of the Quadrangular Cricket matches through the radio, it was expected that those who either could not afford to go to the matches or those who did not get time to do so would be benefitted by these arrangements. But it is really a pity that the authorities concerned have selected for this purpose a gentleman, who probably knows nothing about cricket or the players. For example he did not know who was Mushtaq Ali or Nazir Ali. Ten minutes after Mushtaq Ali was out on Saturday, the gentleman commenting on the cricket, said that Mushtaq Ali was batting finely. He also could not make out the difference between the two Ali brothers. He did not know as to who exactly was bowling at a certain time. He said: "Palia is just bowling, I beg your pardon, it is Wadia bowling, no I mean it is the skipper, Mr. Vajifdar bowling". Among the few things he described correctly was the number steps that Nissar took before bowling. If the authorities concerned are really anxious to relay the Cricket commentaries, it would be better if they selected for the purpose, a man who knows cricket and knows every individual playing at least by name.

Venereal Wards In K. E. M. Hospital

The Venereal Wards of the K. E. M. Hospital, which were constructed in 1930 and are still lying idle, will in future work as a result of a contribution from a Special Hospital Fund created by the Municipal Commissioner. The Government Hospitals had increased a large number of beds recently but they remained unoccupied for want of funds. The Governor's Hospital Fund received donations from time to time. The amount thus collected was distributed among the Government hospitals. The Fund also contributed certain sums of money to the Bombay Municipality for the maintenance of beds in municipal hospitals and dispensaries. As the municipal hospitals have maintained their facilities of providing beds without any kind of retrenchment, the contribution received from the Governor's Hospital Fund by the Municipality will be credited to a Special Hospital Fund and for the present it will be used for the maintenance and equipment of the Venereal Wards in the K. E. M. Hospital.

M. N. ROY'S HEALTH CAUSES ANXIETY

Poona Citizens Urge His Immediate Release

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 26.

Many influential citizens of Poona, including the Congress M.L.A's, Messrs. N. V. Gadgil and K. M. Jedhe have issued the following appeal urging the immediate release of M. N. Roy:—

We have heard with regret and anxiety of the serious illness of Mr. M. N. Roy who is serving his sentence of six years rigorous imprisonment in the Barreilly Jail. We are given to understand that no proper arrangements have been made for giving him expert medical treatment. We are afraid that if proper care is not taken from the beginning, the ailment may assume serious proportion and may lead to disastrous results.

We understand that it is now more than a year since Mr. Roy has been suffering from low fever and pain in the heart. Such a disease can never be properly treated in a Jail. We are of opinion therefore that in view of the shattered condition of his health Mr. Roy should be immediately set at liberty.

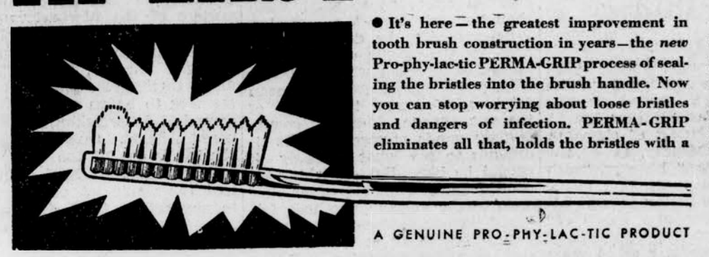
IN JAIL FOR THREE YEARS.

There is one more factor which lends further support to our demand for M. N. Roy's release. Mr. Roy has now been in jail for over three years. The highest punishment inflicted on the Meerut Conspiracy prisoners was three years. In view of this fact we consider that the punishment already undergone by him is sufficient for any offence for which he might have been convicted. We therefore consider his immediate release to be just and reasonable.

We may have our differences with Mr. Roy. But we cannot complacently sit when his health is in such danger. We therefore demand with all the force at our command the immediate and unconditional release of Com. M. N. Roy and pending the release, transfer to a better place and the provision of expert medical treatment and other amonities suitable to his status and condition. We confidently hope that the entire Indian public will rouse itself to action on this issue and back our demand.

Kiss and Make-Up

A Paramount Picture with
CARY GRANT
GENEVIEVE TOBIN
HELEN MACK
EDMUND HORTON
and the 1934 WAMPAS BABY STARS
—A—
B. P. SCHULBERG PRODUCTION
PATHE
To-day only 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
TO-MORROW
GRETA GARBO in QUEEN CHRISTINA
By INSISTENT PUBLIC DEMAND

AT LAST . . . bristles that stay in!

● It's here—the greatest improvement in tooth brush construction in years—the *new* Pro-phy-lac-tic PERMA-GRIP process of sealing the bristles into the brush handle. Now you can stop worrying about loose bristles and dangers of infection. PERMA-GRIP eliminates all that, holds the bristles with a vise-like grip that makes it almost impossible to pull them out.*... Ask for Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip. Always sold in the yellow box. Look for the hyphenated name.
*While the Perma-Grip process prevents bristles from coming out of the handle, nothing now known will prevent them from occasionally breaking off outside the handle. We firmly believe this happens far less in our brushes than in any others
A GENUINE PRO-PHY-LAC-TIC PRODUCT
Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip

Telephone No. 22037, Telegrams "Chronicle."
Post Box No. 322 Registered No. B-1093.

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1934

MORE SAFEGUARDS

The Joint Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms apprehend serious and invidious discrimination against British business interests in India, unless adequate provision is made in this respect. They are impelled to this view "because utterances have been made which could not fail to give rise to suspicions and doubts, and statutory, provision by way of reassurance is an evident necessity." They ignore, of course, the stark facts of India's economic and commercial history in the last century or so. They conveniently forget how this country has been bled white; how her resources have been neglected and her opportunities wasted, because of a fetish made of Free Trade, by the British in India in the interests of their country; how she has been made to fight wars and pour out blood and treasure—in China and Burma, in Afghanistan and Persia—so that British business should flourish; how she has been made to build guaranteed railways that she did not need, and leave out Banks that she very much needed; how she has been deprived of her own overseas carrying trade and kept out of her own tea-gardens and coffee plantations, so that British Capital and British enterprise should have an assured profit at her expense. The fact that in recent years, Indian Nationalist opinion has not only become conscious of all these means of intensive exploitation of the country but has also given expression to the feeling of loss and resentment at it that Britishers in India profess to have taken alarm.

The Contrast

Realising their own indefensible position, they demand safeguards and protection that are never even dreamt of in other countries. When France makes laws preventing foreigners from holding property in that country, or getting or keeping employment in France while Frenchmen are unemployed, her faithful friends and ancient Allies, the British, do not dream of raising even an eyelid. When British learned associations,—the Bar Council, the Medical Council, the Universities,—make invidious and onerous regulations specifically against Indian students, the British interests in India never think it just and proper to raise their voice in protest against such manifest evidence of ill-will. When British industrialists and manufacturers refuse to admit Indian students into their workshops lest they should learn their secrets and set up rival establishments in their own country,—if only Pandit Malaviya could publish the letters he received in 1931 when in London in reply to his simple request for visiting some factories, the Joint Select Committee would have some weird commentary upon their recommendations—British Ministers and leaders of opinion have never found it necessary to point a finger of scorn against such inequity. But now that the Indian people have become aware of their inherent possibilities, and seem determined to develop them, by every aid, encouragement, and support of the State to local enterprise and indigenous talent, now that they have realised the means and the channels through which the ceaseless process of exploitation has operated ever since the benign British rule became established in this country, and seek measures to prevent the process; now that a half-hearted policy of "Discriminating Protection" to suitable Indian industries has at last been accepted by the Government of India and a sort of Convention established whereby the Secretary of State is debarred from interference and dictation in British interests, if the present Government of India should agree with their present 'johukmi' Legislature,—British interests have taken fright and demand legislative provision that such opportunities shall not be allowed to India, for her national industrial development and commercial expansion, as even the present bureaucracy does not deny, Lord Irwin asked, on a historic occasion, "who shall call these ambitions of Indians,"—he was referring to the then pending Bill for reservation of Indian coastal shipping to Indian-owned vessels—illegitimate? But his successor and the latter's advisers,—or their common superiors in Whitehall,—deem it absurd that Indians should be allowed to claim even a chance to develop their resources, and work up their possibilities. And so the suggested provision for a constitutional safeguard, and a commercial treaty, to be in the special safe-keeping of the Governor-General, who is of course, presumed eternally to be a Britisher!

Progress Stifled

But are they insensate that they insist upon such provisions? Unless they frankly declare their intentions, implicit in such demands,—viz., that they do not desire any future development of Indian resources by Indian enterprise,—they must realise that legislative,—and, still worse, administrative,—safeguards of this character are impossible to enforce. Indian enterprise is yet excluded completely from, not only India's coastal and Overseas carrying trade, but also foreign exchange banking. Must Indians never aspire to do at least their own commercial finance, and their own marine transportation? The bulk of the richest Indian and Burmese minerals are exploited still almost exclusively by non-Indian enterprise. Must not the future Government of India take stock of these means of adding to the people's wealth, and raise them from a status little better than that of drawers of water and hewers of wood? How can that Government have any chance to succeed, if it is so completely excluded from rendering any real service to the prosperity of the people? The protectionist Fiscal Tariff—with its supplement of subsidies and bounties, and a host of administrative regulations to protect, safeguard and promote the interests of a country's nationals.—has become a recognised part of modern economic nationalism, from which even the strongest countries are not exempt. Britain herself has elaborated and enforced in recent times a whole arsenal of such weapons, which she now denies to the weakest of the units of the British Empire. How can that Empire be fully developed whose potentially richest member is intentionally kept backward? If India desires to negotiate advantageous Trade Treaties,—with Africa or Australia not to speak of Afghanistan or Germany,—what has she to give that will tempt the latter to offer good terms? Why should not the latter deal direct with Britain, and get from her out of India the concessions and advantages that India is herself powerless to confer or deny? The Ottawa Agreement has been rejected, not only in the shape of the disastrous and ignominious defeat of its foremost champion at the polls; it is proved to be ruinous by the statistical survey of an official,—Dr. Meek—on the eighteen months' working of that strange piece of special pleading of which only the British bureaucracy and its apologists in India are capable. And yet, if this recommendation of the Joint Select Committee is given effect to, what means would the future Government of India have to protect the interests of this country against such one-sided bargains? India can and may, discriminate *in favour of Britain*, to keep out German and Belgian steel, or to exclude Japanese silks and cottons. But she cannot help herself, even against her most formidable rival, the most serious menace to her economic development. And yet they wonder the country with one voice rejects the Joint Select Committee's Report!

Despicable Propaganda

We published yesterday an interesting interview with Dr. M. K. Anklesaria on the subject of anti-Indian propaganda in America. Dr. Anklesaria returned to India last week after fifteen years' stay in the United States where he made extensive tours delivering lectures on the true state of things in this country. He points out in his interview how anti-Indian propaganda is being carried on through, among other ways, a cinema film titled "India Speaks", based in several respects on Miss Mayo's "Mother India," depicting the basest of elements, existing or imaginary, in the country. "Scenes," he says, "such as Indian women drinking blood, millions of bats lifting human beings in day-time and carrying them off, pictures of a number of children aged about 8 or 10 years old, carrying possibly their younger brothers or sister in their arms, being represented as child mothers of India, a whole community depicted in the picture as a community of thieves having the profession of thieving handed on from generation to generation,—these are some of the notorious features of the film which has done incalculable harm to India and her cause. The worst feature, however, in that film was the representation of an Indian girl belonging to a respectable family, as a common woman yielding to the friendly overtures of a whiteman." Dr. Anklesaria further declares that these scenes were displayed in almost every theatre in the United States purporting to show to the American public the real life in India.

Such a story would not have been believable if it were not related by Dr. Anklesaria. It shows to what extent the Western mind can be corrupted by ignorance, racial prejudice, and the unrestrained craze for sensation. The question arises as to what India should do in the matter. Whatever is to be done must be done by the people only. To remain unconcerned will not do as it may be construed to mean faint admission of the truth of the propaganda. Judicious counter-propaganda is necessary. It is difficult to say what precisely it should be like. But one thing is certain Indians should never descend to the vulgar methods followed by our detractors on their own initiative or at the instigation of other designing people.

SAFETY IN THE AIR

A Survey Of Present-day Air Travel Situation

(BY: "OBSERVATEUR.")

When, not many years ago, Mr. H. G. Wells was interviewed in behalf of an aviation journal, that estimable gentleman, who had conjured up idyllic garden-cities and complete conquest of the air with the aid of physical sciences not merely as a fantasiast but as a scientist and a humanist confessed to grave doubts about flying ever becoming safe; he was attacked for his 'pessimism' and lack of enthusiasm in a subject with which his name had always been associated.

Basic Difference.

The truth and force of Wells' assertion remains unchanged essentially even to-day although much technical progress and experience in flying could be recorded. As a matter of fact, flying will always remain unsafe in every sense of the term so long as it involves a challenge to the principle of gravity—a challenge that Nature is not slow in picking up in that calm and cold blooded manner that can hardly fail to fill the human mind with a half—mystic terror. It is not merely, then, the element of novelty in aviation that produced a popular opposition such as was forthcoming when the steamboat and railway were first introduced. The fundamental difference in these means of transportation and the aeroplane has to be noted in any consideration of the subject; and it must at once be pronounced as of a basic character.

Aspects of Aviation.

Flying to-day has already passed through the pioneering stage and has developed several important aspects in civil and military life. It has in exact proportion brought into existence certain vested interests which would appear to deprecate any attempt at presenting the real situation. It would, therefore, be interesting to notice the actual situation without being influenced by such factors as arise out of the various interests. In other words, 'safety' in the air has to be considered in comparison with that involved in land-water transport in which speed is achieved without a challenge to gravitation. And from that viewpoint it may be asserted that this human achievement remarkable and heroic though it may remain, in the field of aeronautics, has not conquered the potential element of risk to human life of a kind not inherent in oceanic or rail travel.

Military Value.

Air travel has probably come to stay. It is, in a way, symbolic of the entire tempo of the modern European civilisation and its spirit is brilliantly depicted by such connoisseurs of travel as Paul Morand whose recent books are a notable contribution to the air-travel literature. It is destined, in an equally strong measure, to play a 'tremendous' part in international warfare and it is responsible at the same time for the scrapping of armaments that were efficiently (not to say infernally) used during the last war, nor can any line of discrimination be fol-

(Continued on page 7).

THE WORLD & ITS WAYS

A Weekly Review Of International Situation

By K. T. SHAH

So far as we in India are concerned, Parliament in Britain seems to be concentrating on the Indian question as revealed by the Report of the Joint Select Committee. The Prime Minister has opened the ball by taking up all the time usually allowed to private members, on the excuse that the India debate will need every hour of Parliamentary time in the session now commencing. A Bill, of some 300 clauses, is said to be ready drafted, and will be introduced in Parliament early next year. Whether, however, the constitution so provided for India, which is condemned from one end of the country to the other, could ever be satisfactory either to those who impose it upon an unwilling people, or to the people on whom it is imposed in despite of their declared wishes, is a problem of statecraft the British politicians do not seem to bother about.

Labour Claptrap

True, the official spokesman of Labour in Parliament has noticed the incongruity of carrying out a plan which those most vitally concerned in it condemn without reservation. But Labour's own record in the matter of India is so ambiguous,—not to put it more strongly,—and their usual claptrap about treating India as outside party politics is so handy when it is necessary to use it against the Indian people, that these pronouncements of official Labour spokesmen carry little confidence in this country.

The Bill based on the J. S. C. Report will, in ordinary circumstances, be enacted by June next despite certain put-up shows at opposition and obstruction to the negative progress designed in that instrument. But in this country the reaction of such a betrayal of past promises and solemn declarations,—even though not new nor unusual,—will be most unfortunate. There is no hope that the Opposition from Labour and Liberal benches will be able to get this Bill amended as the present Government's Sedition Bill had to be amended in the sessions just ended. The India Bill does not touch the British people so closely as the Incitement to Disaffection Bill did. And so we must despair of reason and justice ever touching this measure and improving it, in the face of the naked conflict of material forces that are arrayed against the aspirations of the Indian people.

Naval Conversations.

The Tripartite Naval Conversations in London between Japan, Britain and London are, contrary to earlier reports last week, not yet dead, nor interred. They are lingering in the last stages of dissolution. It does not square with the interests of any party openly to declare the Conference a wash-out and face the consequences that are sure to ensue. There is even a last minute revival in the form of a Japanese invitation to the American Mr. Davis to talk over the situation in absolute privacy. But, no matter what these confidential talks may be, there seems no means to reconcile Japanese ambitions with American requirements.

And there are other forces at work. A Federation-of-British-Industries-Mission to Manchukuo, reference to which was made in these columns last week, is said to be returning—with good promises of a fat slice of the profits in Manchuria. There are even rumours of orders for warships and other forms of armaments —so that there is no need for Britain to break with Japan, simply because the latter does not yield in the matter of naval strength on a basis of parity with America and Britain. After all, as another responsible British weekly declares, naval armaments outside Europe have little material interest for Britain, and so why should Britain lose such an excellent customer as Japan promises to be?

Oil War In Japan

True, Japan has made some vexatious regulations about the Oil Companies in Japan herself, which would keep the latter at the mercy of the Japanese Government,—maintenance of certain supplies, extension of capital works, etc. Without any guarantee against subsequent expropriation or destruction of profits by price-control, these regulations must needs prove very irksome. But that is called taking the bitter-with-the-sweet in this game of international politics.

If Japan really insists upon equality with Britain and America, and she embarks upon a naval race in armaments with America, with or without a Treaty, it is not likely the Land of the Rising Sun will last much longer in the struggle. To spend £500 million per annum on the Navy to a nation with an annual income of £12,000 million even in these days of depression is nothing compared to what spending even 100 million more might be to a nation with an annual income, in a currency depreciated. 65 per cent in its gold value, of less than 1,000 million sterling. Japan is living below starvation limit,—or what must seem such to people accustomed to different standards. In spite of remarkable cheapness at home, the earning capacity of the people is unequal to maintain the impossible demand that would be made upon them by a race "a outrance" in the Naval Armaments with the richest nation on earth. But Japan plays the diplomatic game to perfection; and she might still amaze the world by her ability to wriggle out of an impossible position getting her own way in the main.

European Rivalries

The Saar question is still causing nightmares to European statesmen. The Germans are said to be willing to accept the principle of payment for the mines in that region—but one wonders if the French are so gullible as to accept as even a hundred per cent. discount what is manifestly impossible for Germany to perform. And if the parties mainly concerned do not agree, and the verdict of the populace still goes in favour of Germany, what will happen? There are ominous disclosures in

(Continued on page 9.)

Frankly Speaking

IRRELEVANT.

Mr. J. L. Garvin may be perfectly right in saying that the J.P.C. report is "great" and "historic" and all that. But such a testimony is neither here nor there. What is relevent is whether the report does justice to India. If he really believes that it does so, he does not know India. It is a tortuous plea in support of the proposed reforms that they give India more freedom than is to be found now in some most highly civilised nations of Europe. It is no comfort to India to be told that for the time being things are worse in some European countries than in India. Much less is such a plea a justification for a scheme calculated to hold India in bondage to Britain for an indefinite period.

LABOUR PARTY'S HONOUR.

Mr. H. N. Brailsford knows India more intimately than does Mr. Garvin. And it is refreshing to find him declare publicly that the Labour Party is bound in honour not merely to vote against the report but to fight for India's people with something of the fire and stubbornness displayed by Mr. Churchill in "the battle for racial ascendancy." It would be a great thing and a service to itself if the Labour Party fought for its own anti-Imperialist principles and its own oft-repeated pledges to India. It is urged by the supporters of the new reforms that fighting against them would be playing into the hands of reactionaries like Mr. Churchill. Indians themselves would not mind seeming to be on the side of Mr. Churchill in wrecking the proposed scheme. Only, once that scheme is out of the way, they will fight against Mr. Churchill and the whole lot of Tories and in support of their own self-determined Constitution. It is for the Labour Party to see whether it will honour its pledge to support India's right of Self-Determination.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

Sardar Ram Singh, a Congress leader of Bannu in the Frontier Province, points out that at the recent Assembly election in the province Dr. Khan Sahib received more than half of the minority community votes. Considering that repression still holds sway in the province and that Dr. Khan Saheb himself is in enforced exile, this fraction of the minority votes is indeed significant. It demonstrates, as does the voting in Delhi, how under joint electorates there is a strong tendency to vote on non-communal party lines. These two elections should reassure all minorities in the country that so long as they take up a strong national attitude their interests are fully safeguarded by the whole strength of the majority. On the other hand, it is ridiculous to suppose that small minorities can achieve anything against the majority community by secluding themselves from it through separate electorates.

"ISLAMIC CULTURE"

"Islamic Culture," the Hyderabad English Quarterly, is easily the foremost journal in India devoted purely to Islamic learning. Under the able guidance of Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall it has now retained its premier place for eight years. The present number contains a number of interesting articles and reviews, the most important of which are: "Islam and the Science of Geography" by Prof. Ahmet Zeki Validi; "The Tarikh of the Imamal-Bukhari" by Prof. F. Krenkow; "Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah I, Founder of the Hyderabad State" by Dr Yusuf Husain; "Contributions to the Modern Persian-English Vocabulary" by C. E. Wilson; and the "Political Theory of Islam" by Bashiruddin Ahmed. There are a number of interesting reviews of English and Urdu books.

-PRESS VIEWS-

Cumbrous Farce

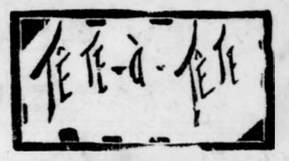
It is evident that the provincial autonomy of the report is a cumbrous farce suitable for puppet ministries registering the orders of dictatorial Governors and not a vehicle for the people to promote their own well-being. It is in fact a constitutional charter for vested interests, local and foreign and the masses will be exploited more than ever under it. The Labour members of the Committee put forward this view with commendable pertinacty and Indian politicians must try their best to wreck the coming bill.—"Indian Express."

No Solace

It can be no solace to Malcolm Hailey to know on the eve of his retirement that all the non-Muslim seats in his province are captured by the Congress, that in the Muslim constituency of seven cities the much boosted Dr. S. A. Khan fares so badly, that in spite of all his efforts for organising the Congress, even in Ouch the Congress candidates beat the landocracy candidates follow. Nor can it be a pleasant reflection for Lord Willingdon and for the N. W. Frontier authorities that in spite of the extra rigid ordinance 'raj' in the Frontier province, in spite of their assuring all concerned that that province is thoroughly loyal and that the Red Shirts are the only disturbers of this loyalty, in spite of the continuance of the law against these Red Shirts and of the externment of their leader Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the Khan's brother, who too is not allowed to enter the frontier province is returned by the electorate with a thumping majority. —"People."

What Tories Forget

However much some may be willing to work out even reactionary reforms, the value and utility of their intentions and actions will be largely discounted by the atmosphere of gloom and tension which will surround them. This is a circumstance which the diehard Tories who rule the roost in England now will do well to recognise for reforms introduced and worked in such conditions will emphasise their defects and not bring about their benefits.—"Indian Nation".



According to Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the differences in the Conservative Party on the subject of India's Constitutional advance, have been narrowed down to two things—how far they should go and how fast they should go.

And the National-cum-Tory Government has satisfactorily solved the problem by ordering India to be set right about on the path—leaving it completely to her to go how far and how fast she likes.

* * * *

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is hopeful that after consideration of the problem "a great majority of the Conservative Party would be of one mind."

No need of anxiety on that score. The majority would be more than content to see India progress how far and how fast she likes on that path.

* * * *

The critics who have already passed judgment on the New Constitution for India, must be supermen, says Lord Derby.

Choudhri Zafarullah Khan must be one of such men, seeing that he has acclaimed the J.P.C. Report as quite a satisfactory document after one brief glance at it.

* * * *

Lord Willingdon must have been quite fully aware of this "supermannish" character of Choudhri Saheb when he offered to the latter the membership of his Executive Council.

It is a pity that Sir A.P. Patro, and other great critics of the Report did not offer proof of their supermannish character in time to enable their friends in Delhi and Whitehall to give a tangible shape to their recognition of the former's worth.

* * * *

The workers of World, who are protesting against the multiplication of liquor-shops in their midst don't seem to know what is good for them.

They have been clamouring for additional facilities for the education of their children and amenities of life for themselves. But how is the 'ma-bap' Sirkar to find the funds needed, if the tills are not allowed to overflow?

* * * *

Politics is a rough game, says Sir Shanmukham Chetty. It is and especially so, when politicians run with the hare and hunt with the hounds.

* * * *

Most of the defeated M.L.A.'s are flocking to Delhi.

Of course, to be in time for the nomination parade!

* * * *

Dr. G. H. Ayers, coach of India's team for 1932 Olympic, suggests "I feel that India can send a team to the British Empire Games, quite capable of holding its place with other teams of the Empire."

The selection of a team from the "Empire Day" politicians will be an arduous job, since entries will be overflowing. But no team can hold the field without Chetty-Mudaliar-Gour combine, the "Ottawa Tirumurthi".

* * * *

"We desire to diagnose the reasons for the defeat of such a well-known Congress sympathisers as Mr. Walchand Hirachand" says the "Justice" of Madras and proceeds thus:

"The moral of it is obvious. You may be one of the thousands that pull the ropes of the car of Jagannath and you may flatter yourself that the car is progressing only through your individual effort. But the moment you leave the rope and stand still, the very car of Jagannath will roll over you and crush you out of existence."

* * * *

This "Mylapore-car" solicitude for Mr. Walchand is nothing but anti-Congress propaganda. Mr. Walchand has seen many waters and as a navigation expert understands "jettisoning."

* * * *

Judge: 'You cannot withdraw your plea of "guilty" after the hearing of your case.'

Accused: 'But my counsel's final speech has convinced me that I am innocent.'

Position Of Police Strengthened

WHAT "REFORM" PROPOSALS MEAN

Viceroy Announces British Govt.'s Decision

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26.

In the course of his speech in opening the Police Conference, the Viceroy said:—

Since I came back to India as Viceroy in April 1931, we have gone through very difficult and stormy times. You and your men have had to bear the brunt of the attacks made upon the Government and many of you have, no doubt, at times felt apprehensive that the discipline and efficiency of the force might be undermined by the constant attempts that were made to sap their loyalty, by the severe strain to which they were continuously subjected in dealing with subversive movements and communal disturbances and by the unjustifiable attacks that were made upon them for carrying out their bounden duty of maintaining law and order. It is with feelings of great pride that I, as the head of the Government of India, can to-day warmly congratulate the police force on having passed through this time of trial magnificently.

My main object in calling this conference at this time is to give you an opportunity to study among yourselves and with the officers of my Home Department some of the problems with which we shall be faced when the new Constitution is brought into effect in the Provinces which I hope will be at no very distant date. Some of these problems were considered at your last conference. Most of them have been discussed at length during the last two years by my Government and by the Secretary of State with the Provincial Governments, but we have now reached what I hope is the last stage of these long and protracted discussions and you now have available the report of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament. I apologise that this conference is taking place so soon after the publication of the Report and that so short a time has been given you to digest the contents of this important document. I feel sure; however, that even a preliminary reading of the Report will have satisfied you that the Joint Select Committee have considered with the greatest attention every aspect of the problems of the police under the new Constitution, that they were fully alive to the difficulties of that problem and to the risks involved in the transfer of Law and Order, that they have examined with meticulous care the problems of His Majesty's Government contained in the White Paper and have paid full attention to the views which you from time to time put forward for their consideration

To make only one quotation from the Report, they have recognised that it would indeed be disastrous if in any province the police force to whose discipline in most difficult circumstances India owes a debt not easily to be repaid were to be sacrificed to the exigencies of party or to appease the political supporters of a Minister.

SAFEGUARDS STRENGTHENED

They have framed their proposals with the purpose of avoiding this risk and have made special recommendations with the object of maintaining the Inspector-General as the effective head of each provincial police force in all that relates to internal organisation and discipline. In this and other vital respects they have strengthened the safeguards for the transfer of Law and Order and you will have found that they have dealt with the problem of terrorism and such important practical questions as the protection of police agents and the co-ordination of intelligence between the Centre and the Provinces.

I am able with the authority of the Secretary of State to give you an assurance that His Majesty's Government cordially accept all the recommendations which the Committee have made in regard to these vital points which I have mentioned and are determined to secure all provisions necessary to implement them in the new Constitution. I need not go into further details. That task I will leave to my Home Member, Sir Henry Craik, and it will be for you now with his help, to study the recommendations for yourselves.

FREED FROM POLITICS

I hope this examination will enable you before you leave to form a complete and clear idea of all their implications. I do not ask you to record your opinion on these problems, still less do I ask you to record your approval of them, but I trust that having formed a clear idea yourselves you will on your return to your provinces be in a position to explain the report in its bearing on the police to your officers and men so that there may be no anxiety among them based on any possible misunderstanding. If you are satisfied, as I hope you will be, that the recommendations of the Committee have strengthened the position of the police and that all that is possible has been done to protect the force from political interference I trust you will give currency to your views and thereby establish among your officers and men a feeling of confidence.—A.P.

PROTECTING POLICE

There is, however, another more definite task before you. I have referred already to the recommendations made by the Committee with the object of maintaining the Inspector-General as the effective head of each provincial police. In considering this aspect of the problem the committee have been much impressed by the importance of the body of regulations known as Police Rules which govern largely the administration of the force. To quote from their report, "The subject matter of some of the rules is so vital to the well-being of the police force that they ought not, in our opinion, to be amended without the Governor's consent and the same consideration applies "a fortiori" to the Acts themselves which form the statutory basis of the Rules. Our aim should be to ensure that the internal organisation and discipline of the police continue to be regulated by the Inspector-General and to protect both him and the Ministers themselves from political pressure in this vital field."

For some time past you and your Local Governments have been examining the existing rules to see how far those now in force secure the object of the Committee and whether they need amendment to make the police as far as practicable a self-contained force. Much of the work connected with the revision of the rules has already been done but a discussion round a table will enable you to interchange ideas, to profit by the experiences of other provinces, and to see whether the revision which you have already made is sufficient. The matter is urgent, for it is desirable that any change of system or further amendment of the rules that may be necessary should be brought into effect before the new constitution. I hope that before the Conference is ended you will have arrived at a final opinion as to the form the rules should take in your provinces and will be in a position to put any further suggestions which you may consider necessary before your local Government.

As was pertinently stated in the Memorandum presented to the Joint Select Committee by the Indian Police Association our first line of defence against the undermining of police discipline must be the good sense of the new Government and our own ability to influence them by constitutional means. That view I fully endorse and I have the fullest confidence that in the difficult period of transition that lies ahead of us, you and your successors in the key post of Inspector-General of Police will do all in your power to ensure the smooth working of the Constitution without in any way sacrificing the efficiency or contentment of the police which is so vital to the success of this great experiment.—A. P.

POONA COLLEGE WINS TROPHY

Allahabad University All-India Debate

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 26.

In the All-India Debate of Allahabad University, the trophy went to the Poona College.

The first prize was won by D. P. Nevatia of S. D. College, Cawnpore and the second prize by Sri Krishna Bhala of Law College, Lahore.—United Press.

POLICE EXCHANGE SHOTTS WITH DACOITS

Both Desperadoes Arrested And Rifles & Ammunition Seized

LAHORE, No. 26.

Authoritative information has been received from the Faridkote State about an encounter between a party of police and two notorious absconders for whose apprehension rewards had been announced.

Details show that on receipt of information the Superintendent of the State Police with an armed police force surrounded on the night of 23rd instant a house in the village of Rori Kapura 16 miles south of Faridkote in which were sheltering two proclaimed offenders named Nandsingh and Harisingh together with a woman accomplice. Both the dacoits are said to be wanted in connection with several dacoity and murder cases in Faridkote and adjoining States and districts.

When the police after forming a cordon round the house called upon the dacoits to surrender. The latter opened fire on the police who retaliated. The exchange of fire continued for two hours during which time the desperadoes also threw two bombs at the police.

After a tough fight both the dacoits were arrested, Harisingh being seriously wounded. The woman whose name is Dalip Kaur was shot dead by the dacoits themselves. Two rifles (one a point 303 service rifle and another a high velocity double barrel hunting rifle) one double barrelled gun, a large quantity of ammunition, more than a hundred live cartridges, two live bombs and certain other materials were seized from the possession of the dacoits.

There was no casualty among the police or the public. Nandsingh's arrest rids the locality of a dangerous proclaimed criminal.

ANOTHER ENCOUNTER.

The encounter is a culmination of the recent police drive against criminals who are responsible for a number of very serious dacoities in the countryside outlying Ferozepur and the neighbouring districts.

Among similar successful raids was that organised by a Sub-Inspector of Police who coming to know that two armed absconders were hiding in a sugarcane field surrounded it with a hurriedly collected party comprising a few constables and villagers. Shots were exchanged and both absconders were arrested.

ARM BLOWN OFF.

Only last week another similar operation was conducted in which a dacoit named Chand with several dacoity and murder charges against him and an absconder from the Faridkot jail was surrounded in a house at Mallan. He threw bombs on the police, one of which blew off a policeman's arm but the dacoit himself was shot dead, while fleeing under cover of the smoke of the bombs.—A. P.

SAFETY IN THE AIR

(Continued from page 6.)

lowed between civil and military aviation as the former is a thinly disguised camouflage for pushing the interests of the latter.

Statistics of Risk.

Undeniably, the aeroplane has revolutionised life and profoundly affected the position of industry and social contact on a truly amazing scale. These things are important in normal and peaceful life. But, like everything in life, they are paid for—rather dearly. Its romantic tinsel hides the toll of human life it levies the extent of which could only be grasped when the mortality statistics are studied. The Actuarial Society of America, for instance, offers figures which establish the average life of pilots carrying passengers at 32 years. The average of risk in ground professions is registered at 3 per 1,000 a year: in flying it mounts up to 25 per 1,000 when 800 hours are occupied during the year so that flying becomes 88 times more risky. In mail-carrying services, it rises up to 98 times. In amateur piloting which covers between 100 and 200 hours, casuality is 12 in 1,000, that is to say, it is 255 times more risky. The Army and Navy pilots in the U. S. A. average 200 hours in a year with a 12 in 1,000 casuality basis, that is to say, it becomes 170 times more risky and the Marine Corps whose duties, are of a unique character face a risk 480 times the normal.

Air-Lines.

It would be interesting to note, in this connexion, that air transport in Germany, Italy and Netherlands is the safest next to that in America. The third place may be assigned to Great Britain and Czechoslovakia and the last one to the French and Mexian airlines, which are 5 times more risky than the American. Day by day, the airlines are gaining in popularity and everything is done to develop them.

In several cases, the directors do not supply the passengers with parachutes because they would insinuate the idea of risk: The consequences of such an act can well be imagined.

MAHATMA-SCHUSTER CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 1.)

would dispose of such applications in consultation with the Local Governments."

AREA UNDER PROHIBITION

The list of areas from which the concession for free manufacture and collection of salt has been withdrawn (up-to-date) are (Northern India Salt Revenue Department) (1) whole of the salt range Division, (2) Bahadurkhel Circle (Kohat Mines Division).

(Madras) (1) Gudur and Sullurpet Taluks of the Nellore District, (2) Ramnad and Mudukulattur Taluks of the Ramnad District, (3) Cuddapah District, (4) Anantapur District, (5) Bellary, Seriguppa, Allur, Adoni and Royadrug Taluks of the Bellary District, (6) Kurnool, Koilkuntla, Cumbum, Markapur, Sirvel, Nandyal, Dhone; Pattikonda and Nandikonda Taluks of the Kurnool District, (7) Tiruthoraipudi and Pattukkottai Taluks of the Tanjore District and (8) Chingleput Taluk of the Chingleput District.

(Bombay) (1) Area within 3 miles of the Sanikatta Salt Works in the Kanara District and (2) area within one mile from the licensed salt works at Shiroda in the Ratnagiri District.

(Burma) Thaton District.

TEXT OF CLAUSE

Following is the text of clause 20 of Irwin-Gandhi Pact dated New Delhi, 5th March, 1931:—

"Government are unable to condone breaches of existing law relating to salt administration nor are they able in the present financial conditions of the country to make substantial modifications in the Salt Acts.

For the sake, however, of giving relief to certain of the poor classes, they are prepared to extend their Administrative provisions on lines already prevailing in certain places in other to permit local residents in villages immediately adjoining areas, where salt can be collected or made, to collect or make salt for domestic consumption or sale within such villages but not for sale to or trading with individuals living outside them."

GOVT. COMMUNIQUE

The text of the communique dated Simla, 22nd May, 1931, explaining clause 20 of Irwin-Gandhi Pact and drafted in consultation with Mahatma Gandhi:—

"The Government of India have issued the following communique:—

Since the conclusion of the settlement between Lord Irwin and Mr. Gandhi, the Government of India have been engaged in settling details of the arrangements and regulation in various Districts to give effect to Clause 20 of the Settlement which related to the collection and manufacture of salt by the Local residents in villages immediately adjoining the areas where salt could be collected or made.

These details in all cases are now practically completed and the general manner in which effect is to be given to the arrangement may be stated as follows:—

(1) Clause 20 is intended to benefit poor classes. It will be open, therefore, to those in villages adjoining salt areas to make or collect salt for domestic use and sale in their respective villages. (Note. Domestic use shall include use for manure, cattle or fish curing by individual fishermen).

(2) For this purpose villagers may make salt pans or beds.

(3) There should be no sale of salt for purposes of trade outside villages. It follows, therefore, that such salt can be carried only on foot and not in carts or such other conveyances;

(4) Wherever manufacture of salt under the foregoing clauses is permitted salt pans will not be directed or otherwise interfered with by Government officers and regular watches will be withdrawn, and

(5) The concession will be withdrawn from villages where it is found that it is abused.

Wherever it is discovered that salt is manufactured or collected in quantities above the requirements of a particular village abuse of concession will be presumed.—A.P.

ONE INJURED IN MOSQUE CLASH

KARACHI, Nov. 26.

One was seriously injured and sent to the Hospital and two were slightly injured as a result of an affray inside a mosque.

It appears the trouble originated from a mild rebuke alleged to have been administered by an old man to a youth who took a long time in bathing preventing others who wanted to offer prayers and get access to the bathroom.

The boy resenting heated quarrel ensued wherein, the partisans of both parties came into clash with the above result.

IL DUCE WILL PROTECT LIRA

Move To Prevent Italy From Being Forced Off Gold Standard

ROME, Nov. 25.

With the raising of the bank rate begins the new policy of restricting the credit, reducing the amount of money in ciculation, and reducing the prices. It is believed that the rate will go still higher.

Signor Mussolini is anxious as regards the adverse trade balance and budget deficit. He is intent on protecting the Lira to prevent Italy from being forced off the gold standard, unless accompanied by other gold countries.

Signor Mussolini hopes to attract tourists by reducing the cost of living, and also the foreign capital. He has long coveted some of France's huge gold reserve, and the question will come up at M. Laval's forthcoming visit.

It is not expected, however, for political reasons that Italy will accept any loan from France.—Reuter.

(Continued from col. 7.)

founding the Depressed Classes with Backward and Hill tribes which have a large population in that province. Thus it is wrong to try to connect the representation of Labour with the representation of the Depressed Classes and it is an ineffective method of Labour representation.

LABOUR LEGISLATION.

(1) In the White Paper legislation on Factories, Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation, Trade Unions, Welfare of Labour, including, in connection therewith Provident Funds, Industrial and Labour Disputes, is put in the list of subjects of concurrent jurisdiction. The Committee has transferred "Health Insurance and invalidity and Old Age Pensions" from the list of Provincial Subjects to the list of subjects of concurrent jurisdiction. This is a desirable change. In the White Paper there was no mention of 'Unemployment' as a subject. The Committee has included it in the list of Provincial subjects. This subject too should have been placed in the list of subjects of concurrent jurisdiction.

A RESTRICTION REMOVED.

(2) As regards subjects of concurrent jurisdiction the White Paper had proposed a restriction of the power of the Federal Legislature so that it could not pass any legislation on these subjects which placed a financial burden on the Provinces. The Committee's Report has very rightly removed this restriction. The administration of the subjects of the concurrent jurisdiction has been left to the Provincial Governments. The Report empowers the Federal Government to issue instructions to the Provincial Governments in the matter of the administration of the subjects of concurrent jurisdiction dealing with social and economic questions. But in order that the Federal Legislature and the Federal Government may not throw unnecessary burden on the Provinces, the Report provides that the previous sanction of the Governor-General should be necessary for the passing of legislation by the Federal Legislature in which the Federal Government will be empowered to give intstructions to the Provincial Governments and in case of conflict between the two Governments the instructions must be issued by the Governor-General at his discretion. On these subjects the Provincial Legislatures cannot pass legislation inconsistent with Federal Legislation without the consent of the Governor-Genral. The Labour members of the Joint Committee have proposed that the Federal Government should be empowerd to give grants-in-aid to Provincial Governments for the purpose of Labour legislation and in return should possess the right of inspection over the administration of the Labour legislation by Province Governments.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

In the White Paper the subject of International Obligations is placed in the list of Federal subjects. But it required the consent of Federating Units for any agreements to be entered into by the Federal Government on non-Federal subjects. As non-Federal is a vague word, it was not clear whether subjects of concurrent jurisdiction would be regarded as Federal or non-Federal. The Committee's Report to make this clear requires the consent of Federating Units only for agreements on exclusively provincial subjects. This will enable the Federal Government to ratify the Conventions of the International Labour Organisation on most of the Labour subjects without the formal consent of all Federating Units. This is an improvement. The Federal Legislature will possess the power to legislate even on all provincial subjects when an International agreement has been entered into with the consent of the Federating Units."

Labour Has No Place Under J. P. C. Scheme

JOSHI PICKS OUT FACTS FROM REPORT

And They Constitute Indictment Of "Reforms"

Mr. N. M. Joshi makes a searching analysis of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report in the course of a statement to the Press and shows how Labour has been ignored in respect of representation in the various Legislatures, Provincial as well as Federal, under the new Constitution.

A Fallacy Exposed

He exposes the fallacy underlying the general conception that "Depressed" Class representation can be considered as representation of Labour in the Upper Chambers. He advocates Labour representation on the basis of Economic Constituencies as the best means of safeguarding Labour interests. He also points out how the Committee seems to have confounded Labour with "Depressed" Classes and then with Backward and Hill Tribes.

The following is the text of the statement:—

The Joint Committee has made no change in the White Paper proposals for the representation of Labour interest in various Legislatures.

PROVINCIAL LOWER CHAMBERS.

In the Provincial Lower Chambers Labour will have the following representation:—

In Madras 6 seats,
Bombay 7,
Bengal 8,
U. P. 3,
Bihar 3,
C. P. 2.
Assam 4,
N. W. F. P. 0,
Sind 1, and
Orissa 1.

These seats are partly to be filled by Trade Union Constituencies and partly by Special General Labour constituencies to be formed for this purpose. These Special General Constituencies are not necessary. Trade Union Constituencies alone should be maintained.

Labour members of the Joint Committee proposed that Labour should have 10 per cent of the total number of seats in the Provincial Legislatures. But they failed to secure support in the Committee.

PROVINCIAL UPPER CHAMBERS.

No representation has been provided for Labour in any of the Provincial Upper Chambers. Labour is not likely to secure representation in the Upper Chambers from General Constituencies as these constituencies are deliberately to be formed of people with large vested interests. In Bengal and Bihar some seats for their Upper Chambers are to be filled by election by the members of their Lower Chambers. But in one of these two Provincial Lower Chambers Labour representation is large enough to secure its representation in the Upper Chambers. In Bengal Labour may get a seat if it secures some additional support from other parties. In this province there are 27 seats to be filled in by election by 250 members while the number of Labour member is only 8, the minimum number to ensure election to one seat being 10.

In Bihar 12 seats are to be filled in by election by 152 members of the Lower Chamber. The number of Labour members in this province is only 3, the minimum number to secure one seat being 12.

In Bombay, U.P. and Madras no seats are to be filled in by members of the Lower Chambers.

Labour members of the Joint Committee tried to secure for Labour, reservation of 50 per cent out of the nominated seats. But they failed to secure support in the Committee.

FEDERAL LOWER CHAMBER.

Labour will have in all 10 seats in the Federal Lower Chamber divided as follows:—

Madras 1,
Bombay 2,
Bengal 2,
U. P. 1,
Bihar 1,
C. P. 1,
Assam 1, and
Non-Provincial 1.

The franchise Committee has proposed that non-Provincial seat should be filled by election through the National Trades Union Federation. No decision is yet taken as to how the Provincial seats are to be filled. The Labour members of the Joint Committee have proposed in their alternative report that the number of seats should be raised to 26 and that the constituencies should be industrial and not Provincial.

FEDERAL UPPER CHAMBER.

No special representation has been given to Labour in the Federal Upper Chamber. As Labour will have no representation in the Provincial Upper Chambers which are to elect members for the Federal Upper Chamber, Labour cannot secure any representation by election. In those provinces where there will be no Upper Chambers special Electoral Colleges will elect members to the Upper Chambers from these provinces. Admittedly Labour cannot secure representation in those Electoral Colleges which are intended to bring in people with large wealth and property. Labour members of the Joint Committee proposed that 50 per cent of the nominated seats should be reserved for Labour. But they failed to secure support in the Committee.

NO REASON GIVEN.

Neither the White Paper nor the Joint Committee's Report give any arguments for not reserving any representation to Labour in the Upper Chambers either in Provinces or at the Centre except that on account of the size of these bodies being small they could not give special representation to special interests, meaning, economic interests —Commerce and Industry, Landlords and Labour. As the electoral proposals for the election of members of the Upper Chambers are such as to secure representation of the classes which possess large wealth and property it is easy to understand why no special representation should be reserved for commerce and industry and for land-lords as these are generally expected to secure most of the representation provided for in the Upper Chambers. Thus Labour alone will be unrepresented in the Upper Chambers. Provision is made for special representation of Mahomedans, Europeans, Christians, Anglo-Indians and Women.

NO GUARANTEE.

It may be said that no special representation need be given to Labour in the Upper Chambers as representation of the Depressed Classes is at least to some degree representation given to Labour. Theoretically this should be true if firstly, elections take place on economic issues, secondly, if the Depressed Classes have sufficient number of educated men, and thirdly if the Depressed Classes are also well organised so that men elected by the Depressed Classes will represent the economic interests of the electors. But today none of these conditions exist. The Depressed Classes do not possess sufficient number of educated and experienced men. So long as untouchability remains the issue in the elections will be their Social Disabilities and lastly on account of both these reasons there is no guarantee that the representation of the Depressed Classes will represent the economic interests of the Depressed Classes. Moreover, to-day on account of their social disability the Depressed Class workers form a small proportion of industrial workers and so Depressed Class members will represent more rural interests than industrial.

NO CHEERFUL PROSPECT.

So far as the representation of Depressed Classes themselves is concerned the prospects are not cheerful. In the Bengal Upper Chamber they will not get more than three seats and in Bihar they may get a seat if others help them. In Bombay, U. P. and Madras Upper Chambers the Depressed Classes themselves will have no representation although the report gives some hope of devising some qualifications to suit the Depressed Classes and Women. So far as the Federal Upper Chamber is concerned the Report says that the question of the qualifications for the Depressed Classes requires consideration especially in relation to Central Provinces. The latter portion of the sentence is un-understandable. The Committee is perhaps con-

(Continued in col. 5.)

Catholics And The Congress

THE HEART OF YOUTH IS SOUND

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The so-called leaders (or misleaders) of the Catholic community who issued an appeal on the eve of the elections of the Bombay city candidates to the Assembly to vote for Sir Cowasji Jehangir must have been gratified that their "man" has been returned. These were the men who turned the scales against the Congress and betrayed the cause of the country. When the whole country plumped for the Congress candidates and made short work of other men, the wise-acres of the Bombay Catholic community appealed to their co-religionists to vote for Sir Cowasji Jehangir. One of the signatories signed a manifesto appealing to the Gujarat voters to vote for Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, the leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party and the leader-designate of the Opposition in the Assembly. Yet when he crossed the border, he signed the appeal to his co-religionists that they should vote for the super-capitalist who pitted himself against the party-men of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai. The worthy knight has been voted for the Presidentship of the All-India Catholic Congress to be held at Poona next month.

The results of the South-Kanara-Malabar non-Mahomedan constituency came a little too late to teach these gentlemen a sound lesson. Mr. Samuel Aaaron, belonging to the tiniest community of Kanara and Malabar—the Protestant community, has been returned with 10,000 votes as against the sitting member, Mr. Thampan, Mr. Aaron is a comparatively new comer to politics but he had courted imprisonment and displayed the patriotic mettle of one belonging to a minor community. The Catholic citizens of Mangalore, the nome and centre of Catholicism in India, solidly voted for Mr. Aaron, and the Hindu voters there to a man threw in their lot with him. That clearly proved that those who learn to do their duty towards their country are never neglected by the major community.

Yet it must have made the so-called Catholic leaders of Bombay depressed that their appeal fell flat on the young men of the community. On the election day, towards evening, Sir Cowasji Jehangir triumphantly told the writer that "your community has solidly voted for me." He left me abruptly when I told him the simple truth:—"Not a soul under thirty-five!" The Congress electioneering agents were amazed to see heaps of Cathoic young men, from Government and British mercantile offices walking straight into the Congress polling booths and casting their votes in favour of the Congress candidates. Not one single young Christian voted for Sir Cowasji Jehangir or Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. When Sir Cowasji Jehangir addressed a meeting of Catholic youths under the hospitable auspices of Catholic Students' Union there were hardly one hundred and fifty souls present at the Indo-Lusitania Hall. Yet in the very same Hall a fortnight later when Mrs. Naidu, Messrs. Nariman and Munshi and Dr. Deshmukh spoke under the auspices of the Nationalist Christian Party the entire space of the Hall and the galleries were overcrowded with young men from the community. Thank God, the heart of the young men is sound.

This is almost the last time when Christians were called upon to vote in a general constituency, when during the next elections they will vote in separate constituencies. Those men who appealed to vote for the non-Congress candidates have done rank disservice to the country. They have led the occasion pass by; but they shall not let the day of reckoning pass also. Their advice was spurned by the young men of the community. The policy of the "Elders" will ere long stand discredited.—Yours, etc.

JOACHIM ALVA.

Vile Parle Election

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to the letter appearing in your issue of the 25th inst. re: Vile Parle Municipal Election Sensation, we have to state as follows:—

The statement made in the letter that one of the workers was assaulted is incorrect. The fact is that the heated argument which arose outside the polling booth between one of our agents and one Mr. Mukund Desai led to a scuffle as a result of which Mr. Desai fell down heavily alongside of a window causing a little scratch on the back of his head. It is also incorrect to say that their other workers were threatened. The Police were present at all times and there was not the slightest fear of any breach of peace. Inspite of this incident the polling was in no way interfered with and hence we see no reason why the candidates should have withdrawn themselves from the contest which was at about 5-35 p.m. (i.e., only 25 minutes before the closing of the booth at 6 p.m.)

We may add further that the whole cause of the trouble was due to the fact that some of their voters were detected as bogus and were actually rejected by the Polling Officer.—Yours, etc.

L. L. MISQUITTA,
VALENTINE MISQUITTA,
JEROME BAPTISTA
PASCHAL BAPTISTA

Vile Parle, Nov. 26.

II

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The voters of Vile Parle have acquitted themselves very creditably in enabling Mr. Dixit to top the polls at the recent election in the "A" Ward, thus proving that silent and steady work never goes unrewarded howsoever vilified.

Mr. Dixit's success becomes more outstanding in view of the fact that there is a preponderating influence of Poona Kesari Group in Vile Parle who were backing three of their candidates and were almost sure of the success. It has again shown, as in the Assembly elections, that that influence will find its watery grave somewhere on the Juhu sands within a short space of time.

One word to Mr. Dixit and that elated as he will be with his proud success, he will not forget that band of voters—he knows them well—who solidly stood by him and try to emeliorate their condition in the same way as he has done in the past.—Yours, etc.

M. V. T.

Vile Parle, Nov. 26.

"City Clerk Sent To Jail"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to the report appearing on Page 2 column 3 under the captain "City Clerk sent to Jail" in your issue of the 25th November 1934, we are surprised to find the statement that "the accused once went to the Travancore National Bank and deposited money when the company had no account there" which to the best of our knowledge is incorrect. The Gold Filled Leather Works (now Gold Filled Button Works) have got a Current Account with us. Further what we would wish to point out to you is that the statement "he has deposited money where the company had no account" is likely to be misinterpreted as it is generally the procedure with us and also so far we know, with other banks too, that the monies cannot thus be deposited by anybody where there is no account of an individual or a firm, and it is not the practice of banks to accept deposits of this nature unless they know definitely how the monies are to be disbursed.

So it is we shall thank you to publish the necessary correction.—Yours etc.

TRAVANCORE NATIONAL BANK.

Bombay Nov. 26.

CO-EDUCATION IN UNIVERSITY

Lucknow Appoints Inquiry Committee

LUCKNOW, Nov. 25.

Following the decision of the Senate of the Calcutta University that there should be no co-education at the under-graduate stage, the Inter-University Board has asked the various Universities to enquire into this matter and in response to that enquiry, a committee has been appointed by the Executive Council of the Lucknow University to enquire into the questoin of co-education in the University.—United Press.

Jail For Receiving Illegal Gratification

RANCHI, Nov. 26.

A Sub-Inspector, a constable and a chowkidar of Raidih police station have been sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment for receiving illegal gratification, the sentences to run consecutively.—A. P.

GREAT LOSS TO INDIA

Death Of Mr. Sasmal Leaves Void In Political Arena, Says Rajen Babu

PATNA, Nov. 26.

Babu Rajendra Prasad states: "The tragic death of Mr. B. N. Sasmal removes from the political arena of Bengal a prominent figure who, as one of the trusted lieutenants of late Deshbandhu C.R. Das, had played an important part during the last 14 or 15 years.

"His power of organisation was seen in his own district of Midnapore, which showed its strength, not only during the campaign against the Union Boards, but also during Civil Disobedience movement, even when he kept himself apart from it.

"Although he was returned to the Assembly on the Nationalist ticket, he would have been a tower of strength to the Congress Party in the Assembly. It is impossible to escape the impression that his end has been hastened by the strenuous work involved in the election campaign.

"I offer my sincere condolence to the members of his family and to our Bengal friends."

Imposing Funeral.

An imposing funeral procession was organised, in which the body of Mr. B. N. Sasmal was placed on a heavily decorated bier with tri-coloured National Flags flying over it, and carried from his residence in Russa Road to Keoratola burning ghat, accompanied by kirtan parties. The procession was headed by Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Mayor of Calcutta.

A big crowd representing different castes and communities assembled in the burning ghat, awaiting the arrival of the mortal remains of their beloved leader.

The burning pyre was prepared by the site where late Deshbandhu's body was reduced to ashes, and with his head erect the body was placed on the pyre in a slanting position in accordance with his desire that the body should be cremated with the head erect. His ten-year-old son Bimalananda Sasmal performed the last rites.—United Press.

"UNCROWNED KING OF MIDNAPORE"

Orissa Leaders On Sasmal's Untimely Death

PATNA, Nov. 26.

Mr. Godavari Misra, the Orissa leader states in an interview to the "United Press" on the death of Mr. B. N. Sasmal:—

"Mr. Sasmal's unexpected death has shocked me very much. People called him uncrowned king of Midnapore. I don't know how much they had actual knowledge of the fact that his dictates were followed as gospel and truth throughout the enormous district. No body ever dared or cared to question.

"I saw him at public meetings in Midnapore in the days of Non-co-operation Movement. I also saw him at meetings of thousands of people in connection with preparations made for enquiries into the Orissa Committee in Midnapore. Although he and I fundamentally differed on the latter issue, I had the profoundest regard for his abilities, patriotism and qualifications as a leader.

"By his sudden and untimely death, not only Midnapore district nor even Bengal Presidency, but the whole of India has sustained a great loss which cannot be repaired particularly at this political juncture through which the whole country is passing. His death is like a personal loss to me."—United Press.

BEST SUPPORTER TO CONGRESS

Kripalani On Mr. Sasmal's Death

PATNA, Nov. 26.

Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee says on Mr. B. N. Sasmal's death:—

"In Mr. Sasmal's tragic and sudden death the country in general and Bengal in particular have lost one of the very valuable national workers and organisers. Though in the present elections he stood and won on the Nationalist ticket yet I feel the Congress has lost one of its best supporters.

"I offer my heart-felt condolences to the bereaved family".—United Press.

Ladies Cycle Race attracted great enthusiasm in the City. The picture shows a number of competitors awaiting the signal to start.

Corporation Resents Govt. Interference

AUDIT OF IMPROVEMENT TRUST ACCOUNTS

City Fathers Indignant At Encroachment On Rights

A strong protest was made by the Municipal Corporation at their meeting on Monday against the interference of the Government in auditing accounts of the Improvement Trust which is now amalgamated with the Bombay Municipality.

The Objection

The Corporation objected on the ground that, as the Improvement Trust was merged into Bombay Municipality, the auditing of the accounts should be done by the Municipal Auditors and not by Government auditors.

Minister Listens To Debate

When the debate was in progress, the Hon. Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Minister for Local Self-Government came in as a visitor and heard the debate till the end.

Mayor's Welcome

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola, the Mayor, accorded a hearty welcome to the Hon. the Minister and expressed the hope that he would give sympathetic consideration to the representations made by the Municipal Corporation.

Mr. A. Soarse moved to adopt the report of the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee regarding the Special Audit of accounts of Improvement Schemes transactions by an officer of the Bombay Local Audit Department.

GOVT.'S EXPLANATION.

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department in a letter dated 21st June 1934 to the Mayor on this subject 'inter alia' stated that "there rests on Government the responsibility of seeing that the financial provisions regarding loans originally raised by the Improvement Trust and now transferred by Act XIII of 1933 to the Corporation, are fulfilled, and that Government in fairness to the public cannot divest itself of this responsibility. Under Section 110—F of this Act there is placed on the Accountant General the responsibility of making certain payments, should certain contingencies occur. Under rule 2(4) of Schedule BB to the Act certain conditions concerning borrowing powers have been imposed.

SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

"It is for the special purpose of fulfilling these responsibilities that Government had ordered the audit referred to, and it is in no way intended that the ordinary Municipal audit should be replaced or interfered with. The Accountant General states that only the records enumerated in the attached statement will need to be examined by a test audit of two months' accounts every half year and that his staff already annually inspect the accounts of the Corporation for the similar purpose of reporting on the adequacy of the sinking fund.

WITHDRAW OBJECTION.

I am therefore to express the confidence of Government that the Corporation will appreciate the responsibility resting on Government in regard to these funds and the necessity of such audit as explained above, and that the objection raised in your letter under reference will be withdrawn.

MODIFICATION PROPOSED.

I am to observe that, at the time of the enactment of Section 138 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, the amalgamation of the accounts of the Improvement Trust with those of the Corporation can hardly have been foreseen, and that it is legitimate to regard the taking over of the Improvement Trust accounts as a circumstance justifying a special audit under Section 138 of the Act. In order to mark the fact that the audit is a special one, Government propose to modify the Government Resolution."

COMMISSIONER'S REPLY

The Municipal Commissioner in his letter dated 14th September 1934 stated:—

"Government refer to their responsibilities towards the public for seeing that the financial provisions regarding loans originally raised by the Improvement Trust and now transferred by Act XIII of 1933 to the Corporation are fulfilled and the conditions concerning borrowing powers are observed. I might point out that such responsibilities rest on Government with regard to loans also raised by the Corporation. It is not, therefore, understood why the examination of Improvements accounts should ordinarily be more searching than in the case of the accounts of the Corporation, that is to say, more than what is necessary for the purpose of reporting on the adequacy of the Sinking Fund. That the proposed audit goes far beyond such examination can hardly be gainsaid and this is also evident from the list of registers required to be examined, attached to Government's letter.

PROPOSED MODIFICATION

I am, therefore, of opinion that Government should be informed that the Corporation will have no objection to the staff of the Accountant General examining the accounts of the loans of the Improvement Trust to the extent necessary for reporting on the adequacy of the Sinking Fund as is annually done in the case of the accounts of the Corporation, and that the proposed modification goes much beyond such requirements and contemplates a special audit under Section 138 of the Act which for the reasons above-mentioned does not seem to be justified, especially as under that Section the cost of the audit has to be borne by the Corporation.

GOVT. MUST FOOT BILL

I recommend that if in spite of the Municipality's representation, Government insist on carrying out the proposed audit (which in fact has actually begun from to-day), they may be asked to forego recovery of the cost from the Corporation, since on their own showing the audit is to be made for their own satisfaction."

Mr. A. Soares moved to adopt the report of the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee.

WITHDRAW CO-OPERATION

Mr. K. F. Nariman opposed the resolution and said that Government had no legal right to encroach upon the rights of the Municipal Corporation. Since the Improvement Trust was amalgamated with the Bombay Municipality, it was the function of the Bombay Municipality to audit the accounts of the Improvement Trust and not of the Government. He urged the Mayor to send a strong protest of the Municipal Corporation and moved an amendment that:

"The Corporation do object to the proposal of the Government to audit the Improvement Trust Accounts as they consider under the Municipal Act the Government have no right to do so. That the Committee's report be recorded and the Commissioner be requested not to offer any co-operation to the Government auditors."

"TRESPASS"

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta expressed his surprise that the Municipal Commissioner had allowed the audit already without the permission of the Municipal Corporation.

The Municipal Commissioner: The Corporation was informed the day the audit began.

Mr. Jamnadas: It was a trespass on the municipal premises and as such they should not have been allowed.

Mr. Jamnadas continuing said that it was an interferance with the sovereignty of the Corporation. If the desire of the Government was to safeguard the sinking fund, the same thing was already done by the Municipal auditors.

TAKE LEGAL OPINION

He moved an amendment to request the Municipal Commissioner to take legal opinion whether government had the right to interfere with the Municipal rights and whether the Government auditors could be prevented from auditing the Improvement Trust Accounts.

Dr. J. N. Choksy seconded the amendment and said that by interfering with the rights of the Bombay Municipality, Government were destroying the very Principals of Local Self-Government.

Mr. M. N. Talpade suggested to offer satyagraha when the Government auditors came to the Municipal premises and not to allow them any entry.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin said the Government interfered with their rights because the Corporation allowed them to interfere too often in the past.

TAIRSEE'S REPORT

The Municipal Commissioner pointed out Section 526 of the Municipal Act under which Government had a right to audit the accounts.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee retorted and said the public had subscribed to Government Loans to the tune of crores of rupees. He asked if Government would allow the auditors of the public to examine their accounts.

Dr. M. C. Javle and Mr. R. K. Vaidya supported Mr. Nariman:

"MOST UNFAIR"

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar characterised the attitude of the Government as most unfair and said if there was anything wrong in the Improvements Accounts then only Government had a right to audit the accounts and not till then.

At this stage closure was moved and the amendment of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was carried as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

QUEEN MOTHER OF ALBANIA DEAD

(SPECIAL CABLE).

TIRANA, Nov. 25.

The Queen-Mother Sadie of Albania is dead.

DETENTION ILLEGAL

Calcutta High Court's Decision On Petition Of Nepalese Accused

ARRESTS UNDER EXTRADITION ACT

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

Messrs. Justices S. K. Ghosh and Henderson disposed of the petitions filed by Santbir Lama and Machabial, two Nepalese who were arrested in Calcutta on September 17, last under Indian Extradition Act on a request of Nepal Court in connection with a murder and dacoity case in Nepal.

The petitioners prayed for their unconditional release or writ of "Habeas" Corpus on ground that their arrest and detention were illegal as they were British subjects born in Darjeeling and therefore Extradition Act was not applicable in their case.

They further contended that no requisition from Nepal Government as contemplated in the Article 5 of Treaties between Nepal and British Governments has been received. The Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling who received request from Nepal Government and under whose instruction Calcutta police arrested the petitioners did not issue any requisite warrant in accordance with the Clause 1 of section 10 of the Extradition Act. Nor were the petitioners arrested under section 54 Cr. P. C. as required by section 23 of the Extradition Act as the Calcutta police did not arrest them on their own initiative.

Their Lordships made the rule absolute and released the petitioners, holding the arrest and detention as illegal under the circumstances of the case mentioned above.—United Press.

"MISHRA MUST BE RE-INSTATED"

Nagpur Public Urge Authorities To Reconsider Their Decision

NAGPUR, Nov. 25.

At a public meeting of the citizens held last evening in the Town Hall with Mr. Samiullah Khan in the chair, speakers criticised the action of the Government in connection with the Jubbulpore Municipal dispute ending in the removal of Pandit Mishra from the presidentship of the committee and urged the authorities to reconsider their decision.

The meeting came to a close after passing a resolution to the above effect.—A.P.

DEVELOPED APPENDICITIS IN JAIL

Mr. Munshi Singh In Precarious Condition

LUCKNOW, Nov. 25.

It is understood that Mr. Munshi Singh who was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for delivering seditious speeches at the last E. I. Railwaymen's Conference and now lodged in the local District Jail has developed appendicitis and is lying in a precarious condition.—United Press.

C. P. QUADRANGULAR CRICKET TOURNEY

Will Commence At Nagpur On December 13

NAGPUR, Nov. 26.

The C. P. Quadrangular Cricket Tournament will commence here on December 13.

This decision was reached at a meeting yesterday of the C. P. Berar Cricket Association. For the first three days the fixture is between Hindus and Christians, and seocnd three days between Parsis and Moslems. The final match will be played to a finish thereafter.—A. P.

J. P. C. Report And Police Law And Order

The Viceroy announced that his Majesty's Government would cordially accept the J. P. C. recommendations regarding Police Law and Order.—A.P.

Kill Kidney Trouble Quick

Thousands of sufferers from Kidney trouble and Bladder weakness have stopped Getting Up Nights, Leg Pains, Nervousness, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Lumbago, Burning, Itching, Smarting, Acidity and Loss of Vigour by a Doctor's new discovery called Cystex (Siss-tex). Gently soothes, tones, cleans, and heals, raw sore kidneys. In 15 minutes Cystex starts purifying your blood. Brings new health, youth and vitality in 48 hours. Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. Get Cystex at all chemists or Muller MacLean, Bombay.

Rainbow Colours

SUITABLE FOR ALL KNITTING NEEDS

WRITE FOR THE FULL RANGE OF ATTRACTIVE SHADES AND SAMPLES

TRADE MARK

The CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CAWNPORE

H9 480H

Messrs. KAPURCHAND & Co.,
23, Princess Street, BOMBAY.
Lalimli Materials may be obtained from all Good Dealers.

"I obtained the most excellent results with Kalzana in a case of menorrhagia. The patient regained her original health and the period was regulated" — M.D.

Follow this **natural course** to Care-free Health

Every physician knows that periodical sufferings and pain need not be inevitable to women. In nearly every case, a shortage in the body of vital minerals, is at the root of the trouble. Because lack of minerals is responsible for the much dreaded pain and profuse loss, Kalzana, the mineral food, is regularly used by hundreds of thousands of women. They know from experience that with Kalzana they will be able to enjoy natural, care-free health again.

Kalzana works hand in hand with nature

Physicians all over the world are now prescribing Kalzana when irregularities of the functions occur, because they know that Kalzana works hand in hand with nature. Kalzana is a food and not a drug, therefore it can be taken under all circumstances. It *must* do you good

Banish your troubles — enjoy care-free health—conquer those pains by starting a course of Kalzana to-day. Ask for the free sample and interesting booklet by Dr. H. Umber, containing a wealth of medical advice in connection with the Health Problems of Women. Fill in and post the coupon to-day.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars

Kalzana

THE MINERAL FOOD FOR BETTER HEALTH

(17) (W) Please send me a free sample and booklet by Dr. H. Umber

Name .....

Address .....

Free Sample & Booklet

Send to Dept. B.C. 24
MARTIN & HARRIS LTD., Rowlette Building, Prinsep St., Calcutta.

BRYTOL METAL POLISH LIQUID & PASTE

REPLACES A LONG FELT WANT

Brightens all Metal Wares.

LILY CHEMICAL WORKS,
CALCUTTA
Mangaldas Market, Bombay 2.

INNINGS DEFEAT FOR PARSIS

(Continued from page 12.)

ed for lunch with the score at 139 for 6 wickets.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH

On resumption of play after lunch 3 runs were added to the score off the bowling of Nissar by Vajifdar and Havewala, who scored a boundary each. Following up the good work Vajifdar sent Jilani through the gully for another 4 and 150 was hoisted on board.

A feature of the day's game was the brilliant fielding of Baporia in the country. He was responsible for saving many a boundary. Always on the alert and with excellent judgment ran out to stop those going straight to the boundary and was cheered every time he effected one of his speedy runs to stop the ball virtually on the ropes.

Havewalla Hits Out

Havewalla opened his shoulders and sent Jilani to the off boundary and brought 160 on the board

The Parsi total was now gradually increasing and both batsmen appeared to be playing more confidently. Nissar's express deliveries failed to subdue the batsmen and particularly Vajifdar treated them light heartedly.

Bowling Changed

The Muslim skipper once again effected a change in the bowling by taking off Jilani and putting on Mushtaque Ali, whose bowling had failed to have any sting so far, at the Gymkhana end. Havewalla stepped out and lifted the first ball to the screen at the Gymkhana end and drove his second one to the leg boundary for another four. Stepping out to his fifth delivery Havewalla hit him over the ropes on to the roof of the Islam tent bringing the Parsi score to 176.

Ball Falls on Tent

Play was suspended till a man went up on the tent and brought down the ball. This was the most expensive over of the innings Havewalla gathering 14 runs in it.

Havewalla Caught.

Vajifdar scored a single off Nissar and Havewalla turned a rising one of Nissar's to leg and was caught by Jilani, a very difficult chance but an excellent effort on the part of Jilani ended the partnership which promised to save an innings defeat for the Parsis. ((177-7-34).

Nagarvala joined his Captain and scored three of the first ball he faced bringing 180 on the board. Vajifdar sent Nissar to the off boundary and brought 190 on the board and off his next hit he gathered four runs bringing his individual score to 49.

Nagarvala's Steady Play

Jilani relieved Mushtaque Ali at the Gymkhana end but failed to make any impression on Nagarvala who was bent on keeping up his end. With a single off Nissar, Vajifdar reached his 50 and received an ovation from the crowd. Gliding Nissar to leg for a brace, 200 was sent up on the board. Now there remained only 33 runs to save an innings defeat. Nissar sent down one of his lightening deliveries on the leg stump which gave Vajifdar a nasty knock. Soon after Nissar shattered the wickets of Vajifdar who had played a masterly innings for his side and owed his dismissal to the new ball which came into play. (200-8-52).

Meherhomji Out

Meherhomji now became associated with Nagarvalla, who glanced Nissar to fine leg for 4. Nazir Ali replaced Baqa Jilani at the Gymkhana end and his first delivery was sent to the ropes by Meherhomji. In trying to turn a second one to leg, Meherhomji was struck on the temple. 210 was signalled after Meherhomji took a single and sent Nazir Ali to square leg for 4.

With a brace to square leg Meherhomji sent 220 on the board, but was out to a ball he should have left well alone. Nazir pitching high dismissed Meherhomji who tipped it into the safe hands of Dilawar Hussein behind the stumps. (221-9-13).

Excitement Runs High

Minoo Patel, the Calcutta player now joined Nagarwalla and scored 2 off Nazir Ali with 10 runs to save an innings defeat excitement ran very high in the camp of the Muslims. Nissar bowled to the accompaniment of shouts of "bowled" while the batsman played the ball. Minoo drove Nissar to the boundary for four and then sneaked a run sending 230 on the board. A single by Nagarvala and another by Patel brought the score to 232

Patel drove the ball into the hands of Faiz Ahmed and when Nagarvalla attempted to run the ball was smartly returned to the wicket and Nagarvalla was out.

Thus the match ended in an innings victory for the Muslims.

The following are the scores:

MUSLIMS—1ST INNINGS.

Dilawar Hussain c Meherhomji, b Vajifdar	11
S. M. Kadri c Meherhomji, b Patel	3
Mustaque Ali c Meherhomji, b Vajifdar	2
Wazir Ali (Capt.) b Havewalla	34
Faiz Ahmed b Palia	1
B. Jilani c Patel, b Vajifdar	7
A. Baporia c Meherhomji, b Marshal	12
M. E. Shaikh c Meherhomji b Vajifdar	23
S. Heptulla (not out)	9
Nazir Ali (run out)	197
M. Nissar c Vajifdar b Jamshedji	26
Extras	334
Total	

BOWLING ANALSIS

	O	M	R	W
Patel	24	8	48	1
Vajifdar	34	12	61	4
Palia	27	5	65	1
Havewalla	22	3	56	1
Jamshedji	11	2	52	1
Marshall	9	0	26	1

No Balls: 5
Leg Byes: 6
Byes: 15

PARSI (First Innings)

F. E. Kapadia b Nissar	4
N. D. Marshall l.b.w. b B. Jilani	10
P. E. Palia c Mushtaque Ali b Nissar	0
J. H. Wadia c N. Ali b Mushtaque Ali	23
S. H. M. Colah c Kadri b B. Jilani	2
D. H. Havewalla c Nissar b B. Jilani	10
H. Vajifdar c Nissar b Mushtaque Ali	8
N. D. Nagarvala c Wazir Ali b B. Jilani	3
Meherhomji c Mushtaque Ali b N. Ali	21
Jamshedji (not out)	11
Patel b Nissar	5
Extras	4
Total	101

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nissar	12.3	3	14	3
Nazir Ali	10	3	25	1
B. Jilani	12	3	30	4
Mushtaque	11	3	24	2
Sheikh	1	0	4	0

PARSI (Second Innings)

J. H. Wadia, c Faiz Ahmed, b Nissar	3
R. J. D. Jamshedji, b Nissar	2
F. E. Kapadia, c Nissar, b Mushtaque Ali	37
N. D. Marshall, c Heptulla, b B. Jilani	8
P. Palia c Nissar, b B. Jilani	4
S. H. M. Colah, c Nissar, b B. Jilani	43
H. J. Vajifdar, b. Nissar	52
D. R. Havewalla, c. Jilani b Nissar	34
N. D Nagarvala (run out)	20
Meherhomji c Dilawar Hussein b Nazir Ali	13
M. Patel (not out)	3
Extras	8
Total	232

BOWLING ANALYSIS
Parsi 2nd Innings

	O.	M.	R	W.
Md. Nissar	25	6	69	4
Nazir Ali	10	1	35	1
Mushtaque Ali	11	2	36	1
Baqa Jilani	15	2	55	3
Heptullah	5	1	29	0

Nobalis: Nissar—2.

FOOTPATH SLEEPERS GET SHOCK

Burglar Drops From Second Floor Of Building In Bomanji Lane

The curious way in which a burglar was arrested was related by the Police on Monday before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, when they applied for the remand into police custody of Moti, Keshavaram.

It appears that the people, who were sleeping on the footpaths near the Wellington House on Bomanji Lane, were awakened by a thud. They found that a man was lying on the footpath amidst them with his face downwards.

He was questioned as to what had happened and he stated that he had fallen down from the second floor of the building. An alarm was raised and the tenants of the building came down to enquire as to what had happened.

Erachshaw Pastakia one of the tenants of the building, found that several receipts which belonged to him were in the hands of the man who had fallen. He discovered later that besides several receipts, Rs. 1/4 had been stolen from his pocket.

The police were informed, and they removed the suspect to the G. T. Hospital, where he is being treated.

The Magistrate remanded the accused to police custody for a fortnight.

THE WORLD & ITS WAYS

(Continued from page 6).

the French Chambre,—subsequently denied—about the readiness and willingness of the Soviet Fower to aid France against Germany, should the expected occur. And, the mail papers contain significant accounts of trials, both in France and Germany, for Espionage and betrayals of official secrets, for which the highest possible punishment has been inflicted in both countries. What do these portend?

Hungary Accused

Meanwhile Yugoslavia has accused Hungary of complicity in the Marseilles murders. In so far as the plot is alleged to have been hatched on Hungarian soil and a number of Yugoslavian malcontents are supposed to be finding shelter in that country. It is significant that Yugoslavia is a friend and a protege of France, and Hungary's claim for a revision of the Peace Treaties finds, naturally, the greatest support in Germany. The Versailles Treaty has solemnly fixed the blame of the last War upon Germany, not because she was guilty any more than any other belligerent, but because she was defeated. In the present instance, it is immaterial whether Hungary is really guilty of such a charge. But if it suits France and Italy to back Yugoslavia,—which has, as yet made no demands comparable to the Austrian demands upon Servia in 1914,—and Hungary refuses to submit as Servia did, the situation is tense with incalculable and unspeakable possibilities. The Espionage Trial in Germany referred to above, concerned the disclosure of information about illicit armaments in Germany,—illicit, that is, under the terms of the Versailles Treaty. And if Germany feels so particularly sore at such disclosures, the French feel in patriotism bound to believe that there must be more than meets the eye in these tales.

Internal Situation In Germany

The internal situation in Germany continues, meanwhile, the tale of unmitigated scarcity, privation and suffering. The Church-and-State dispute is far from being settled, and the foreign trade is handicapped by stringent and endless restrictions on remittances. A local controller of prices,—a Dictator of Prices,—has been appointed to prevent the distress that is raging in Germany becoming worse than it could possibly be helped in the Winter now gripping the country. The Nazi regime still holds the country in its sway, despite the protests of a Lowenstein, and the swelling lists of repatriates. But in this position, can Germany really afford to raise her head in a menacing gesture against her most powerful neighbour across the Rhine and Alps?

Disintegration In Australia

One of the States of the Australian Commonwealth has sent an official deputation to Britain to demand separation from the Commonwealth. Is that a sign of the approaching, voluntary dissolution of the British Empire? The British Government cannot intervene, except to register the decree of the Australian people. They made their own Constitution, and they can modify it,—Parliament simply giving legal form to the changes desired. That, however, does not seem the principle to serve as the basis for the Indian Federation, where, whom Sir S. Hoare has joined together in Holy Deadlock God himself cannot divorce.

AUTO-GIRO IN INDIA

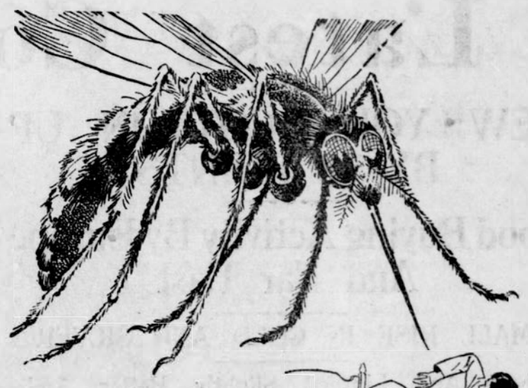
MADRAS Nov. 26.

Mr. L. E. Tyndale Niscoe, Assistant Pilot Instructor, Madras Flying Club, will leave the Club and join Tata's service next month. He will be engaged in demonstrating the Auto-giro at various places in India.

Being able to take off and land in comparatively small spaces the Auto-giro is likely to create considerable interest in Indian aviation circles.

Mr. Tyndale who had been to England in connection with the purchase of an aeroplane for the Raja of Vizianagaram, arrived in Madras yesterday.

It will be recalled that while he was flying to India his machine struck a bank at the Gaur aerodrome in Baluchistan and crashed. The machine was shipped to Karachi. After repairs it will be flown to Madras.—United Press.



Nights of TORTURE unnecessary...

Kill mosquitoes with FLIT

The tantalizing hum of a mosquito is the signal for a night of torture. But why suffer needlessly? FLIT will kill these pests. Don't expect the same results from weak substitutes. Be sure you get FLIT—refuse all imitations. Flit spray does not stain. Insist on the yellow tin with the soldier and black band.

The new arrival— Flit Powder!

Flit Powder ends the nuisance of crawling insects. Kills roaches, bedbugs, ants and lice; protects against moths; kills fleas on dogs and other household pets. Flit Powder has all the killing power of famous Flit Spray

FLIT

Sole Distributors:—
Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., Post Box 431, BOMBAY.

Let Body and Brain Workers *Take from To-day*

ZANDU Draksh-Asava

Delicious & Best

Body and Brain Refresher

Good Health means Happiness

Dr. De JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON UP BY 13 POINTS

Good Buying Activity By Europe And Far East

SMALL RISE IN GOLD AND SILVER

Wheat And Linseed Slightly Better And Rubber Firm

BOMBAY, Nov. 26.

On Monday, crossrates closed steady after a small decline.

FIRM UNDERTONE IN NEW YORK COTTON.

The New York cotton market displayed a decidedly brighter sentiment on good buying activity by Europe and Far East. The undertone was firm.

GOLD AND SILVER VERY STEADY

London gold and silver ruled very steady with a small rise.

WHEAT AND LINSEED PRICES IMPROVE.

Wheat prices improved on fairly active buying. Linseed was very strong.

JUTE STEADY AND RUBBER FIRM.

Jute was steady but rubber was firm. Tin was also steady.

LACK OF INTEREST IN SECURITIES.

The London Stock Exchange showed little activity owing to the poor demand. Giltedged securities slackened due to the lack of interest.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Nov. 26.

Previous closing	12.45
To-day's opening	12.55
Difference	+.10
To-day's closing	12.58
Difference	+.13

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Nov. 26.

Previous closing	6.60
To-day's opening	6.63
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	6.70
Difference	+.10

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 221-8

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov. 26.

Cotton displayed a decidedly bright sentiment on considerable activity by foreign interests particularly Europe and Far East whose entry into the market caused a flurry of buying. The fact that Germany has stimulated production by the demand artificially propped up and the slowing down of accumulated stocks coupled with a loss of the permanent cotton market there, as indicated by the present Government policy were other factors in the upswing.

With a feeling of general improvement in business prospects trading in May commenced at 12.55 i.e. 10 points higher than the previous closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool advices and considerable buying activity by Europe and Far East coupled with the presentation of small notices with the quotation gradually working up to 12.59. Thereafter the demand somewhat slowed but the undertone continued to remain firm.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.58 with a rise of 13 points for May 1935 delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 26.

The following were the opening ranges

December (12.28/12.27) 12.39/12.37
January (12.35/12.35) 12.47/12.46
March (12.45/12.45) 12.56/12.55

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 26.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.65) 6.70
American March (6.63) 6.68
Egyptian January (8.69) 8.72
Egyptian March (8.66) 8.70

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 26. 10-45 p.m.

Broach A-M improved from Rs. 220-8 to Rs. 222-0 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 221-12 with New York futures about 10 points up.

COTTON CONSUMED IN INDIAN MILLS

The following is the Statement of Indian cotton consumed in mills in India has been issued by the Central Cotton Committee:

(Based on Returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on Voluntary Returns by mills in Indian States).

(In bales of 400 lbs.)

CONSUMPTION.

British India during October 1934 192,342; during October 1933 158,578; since 1st September 1934 372,033; during corresponding period last year 308,846.

Indian States during October 1934 86,181; during October 1933 30,932; Since 1st September 1934 70,313; during corresponding period last year 60,775

Total India during October 1934 228,523 during October 1933 189,510; since 1st September 1934 442,346; during corresponding period last year 369,621.

Due to corrections which have sometimes to be made in the figures previously published, the progressive figures shown in these statistics do not necessarily represent the sum of the latest month's figures and the progressive figures published in the preceding month.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Nov. 26.

Previous closing	4.99 1/8
To-day's opening	4.98 5/8
To-day's closing	4.99

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Nov. 26.

Previous closing	4.98 15/16
To-day's opening	4.99 1/8
To-day's closing	4.99
Difference	+.00 1/16

FRANC RATE

London, Nov. 26.

Previous closing	75.71
To-day's opening	75.65
To-day's closing	75.71
Difference	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov. 26.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.99 1/8 and then eased to 4.98 13/16. Subsequent movements were slow and unimportant.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.99.

The franc opened at 75.71 and then declined to 75.65 subsequently further easing to 75.59.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 75.71

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov. 26.

The market closed steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	24 7/16d.	24 1/2d.
Forward	24 9/16d.	24 5/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov. 26.

Gold (£6-19-5) £6-19-6

BULLION

London, Nov. 26.

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (24 7/16d.) 24 1/2d.
Gold per ounce (£6-19-5) £6-19-6

DISCOUNTS

London, Nov. 26.

3 months (7/16 to 1/2 p.c.) 7/16 to 1/2 p.c.
4 months (1/2 to 9/16 p.c.) 1/2 to 9/16 p.c.
6 months (9/16 to 5/8 p.c.) 9/16 to 5/8 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Nov. 26.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32) 1-6 1/32
Paris on Bombay (5.68 1/8) 5.68 1/8
New York on Bombay (37.56) 37.56
Berlin on Bombay (0.53 1/4) 0.53 3/8
London on Milan (58.43) 58.43
London on Shanghai (1-4 9/32) 1-3 15/16
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 67/7, 67/7 and 67/11. The market was fairly active but prices soon gave way under nervous reactionary selling while disappointment over London cables caused further unloading prices closed steady at Rs. 67/2, 67/2 and 67/6. Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/9/6, 34/9/6 and 34/10/6. Trading showed some activity on some buying by option dealers and banks owing to weakness in sterling and prices improved to some extent and closed steady at Rs. 34/10/6, 34/10/6 and 34/11/6.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov. 26.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with December at 56 3/8, March 61 and May 63 1/2. The market was fairly active on improved buying influenced by favourable cables from abroad and good business was done.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov. 26.

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 99 1/2. Prices advanced on considerable buying activity influenced by favourable advices from abroad and good foreign demand.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Nov. 26.

Argentine linseed opened steady with December at 11.58. The market was fairly active on improved foreign enquiry influenced by unfavourable crop news, with December rising to 11.54 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

Bombay, Nov. 26.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£228 1/4 buyers £228 3/8 sellers) £228 5/8 buyers £228 3/4 sellers. Very steady.

Lead (£10 9/16 sellers £10 9/16 sellers) unquoted. Quiet.

Electrolytic Copper (£30 to £30 1/2. Quiet). £30 to £33 3/4

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11) 0-11
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3 1/2) 2-3 1/2

JUTE

Crop Dec-Jan. new crop (£16 1/8) £16 1/8 sellers
Dunlop Dec. (£19) £19 1/4 sellers.
Lightning Dec. (£17 1/4 sellers) £17 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (6 3/16) 6 5/16 paid and buyers
Jan-March (6 3/8) 6 7/16 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Nov (£11 3/8 sellers) £11 7/16 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta (£10 15/16 sellers) £11 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Oct-Nov. (£9 1/4 sellers) £9 3/8 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal (£10 13/16 sellers) £11 1/8 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

(May 1935)

Bombay, Nov. 26.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 p.m.	6 4 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 5 1
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 5 0
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 5 3
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6 5 3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 26. 10-30 p.m.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	4 1 9
Wheat May	4 7 3
Linseed May	6 4 9

The tone was steady.

JUTE SHARES EASIER

More Enquiry In Tea Shares

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

Jute shares opened very firm and closed easier. Coals were steady and unchanged and only small business was put through. In teas more enquiry was apparent. Miscellaneous displayed no special feature. Government securities were easier. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 1/2 per cent paper 94/13; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 102/6; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 109/4 small lot; 4 1/2 per cent loan 1955/60 115 small lot; 4 per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 104/14.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 34/12; Imperial Bank fully paid 1600 small lot; Imperial Bank conty 396.

Cottons:—Benares cotton and silk 1/12; Dunbar ordy 146.

Coals:—Amalgamated 21/6 small lot; Bengal 235/8; Burrakur 12/11; Equitable 24/8; New Manbhoom 52/12 ex div.

Jutes:—Agarpara ordy 24/4; Agarpara pref 134; Anglo India 449; Auckland 236 small lot ex div; Bally 220/8; Bally pref 136; Chitavalash ordy 28/6; Clive 33/12 ex div; Delta 394; Fort Gloster 613; Fort William 314; Gourepore 668; Howrah 57/7; Hukumchand ordy 15/2; India 346; Kamarhatty 592; Kanknarrah 510 small lots; Lansdowne 176 ex div; Nuddea 56/8; Orient 218; Presidency 6/6; Reliance 80/8 small lot; Waverley 2/11; Waverley pref 68/8.

Miscellaneous:—Benares electric 14/4; Bareilly electric 13/10; Muttra electric 10/2; Upper Jumna electric 10/14; Bengal Iron 3/7; Burn and Col 6 per cent 115; Indian Iron and Steel 7; Concord of India insurance 11/4 premium; Associated Hotels 102; Indian wood products 35/12; Ivan Jones 3/8; Howrah Oil 11/8; Indo Burma Petroleum pref 115; India Paper pulp 124; Midnapur Zemindary 73.

Rubber:—Batu Lintang 1.04 cts; Indragiri 1.10 cts.

Shipping:—India General Navigation ordy 110.

Teas.—Betjam 24/8; Bhatkawa 58/8; Bishnauth 34; Central Cachar 90 small lots Huldibari 28/10; Hattikhira 30/6; Harimara 46/2; Jutlibari 17/4; Namburandi ordy 3/14; Rutema 13; Tezpore ordy 12/4.—A. P.

STOCK EXCHANGE VERY QUIET AND IRREGULAR

RUBBER SHARES FIRM IN SYMPATHY WITH COMMODITY MARKET

Cotton And Copper Very Firm

FIRM & ACTIVE CONDITIONS IN WALL STREET

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Stock Exchange generally was very quiet and irregular. Giltedged Securities suffered a further relapse owing to the withdrawal of recent influential buying as a result of improved yield on Treasury Bill.

Internationals rallied on better Wall Street advices and Rubber shares improved in sympathy with the Commodity market. Otherwise markets were more or less featureless.

Among Commodities rubber was firm on the resumption of general buying due to the better sentiment regarding the control of the Dutch East Indies native production.

Cotton advanced sharply under the influence of several favourable factors.

Copper was higher due to speculative buying induced by encouraging American advices.

Firm and active conditions characterised early trading in Wall Street.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Nov. 26.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £96 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov. 26. 3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange markets were generally quiet and irregular. Giltedgeds were weak. Rubber shares were firmer. Industrials were generally dull.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£90) £89 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£109 1/8) £108 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£115 1/2) £115 1/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 7/8) £118 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 7/8) £106 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£117 1/2) £116 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Marks and Spencer ordinary (11-5/8) 11 5/8
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/8) dol 4 1/2
Musical Industries (39-4 1/2) 39-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (44-0) 44-0
Imperial Chemical Defd (37-3) 37-3
Imperial Chemical Ord. (9-4 1/2) 9-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord (114-0) 114-4 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£94 3/4) £94 3/4
Dunlop Rubber (49-7 1/2) 49-3
University Ordinary (24-6) 24-6
Ford Motors (38-9) 38-9
Cables and Wireless (7) 7
British American Tobacco (126-3) 125-10 1/2
Camera 'A' (£7 5/8) £7 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (138-3) 138-0
P and O S N Co Defd (17-0) 17-0
Distillers (94-6) 95-0
Bredrurd Dyers (10-6) 10-6
British Celonese (9-9) 10-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (66-9) 66-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (52-0) 47-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-6) 8-6
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-1 1/2) 10-1 1/2
Inter Nickels (22 7/8) 23 1/2
Bengal Iron and Steel (4-10 1/2) 4-10 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£111) £111

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (£51 1/2) £51 1/2
L M S Ford (£21 1/2) £21 1/2
L N E R Defd (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
Southern Dutch (£23 1/2) £23 1/2
Landing Pass 5 per cent Stock (£134 1/2) £134 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (260-0) 259-3
Goddar (185-0) 185-0
Moddar New (80-0) 80-0
Sub Nigel (231-3) 231-3
Spring Mines (170-0) 170-0
Union Corporation (137-6) 137-6

Calcutta High Court On Sasmal's Death

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

Reference to the death of Mr. B. N. Sasmal was made in the Chief Justice's Court this morning by the Advocate General and Mr. N. K. Basu, President of Indian Bar when the Chief Justice associated himself with the feelings of grief expressed by them and conveyed his condolences to the bereaved family.—United Press.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Nov. 26. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£88) £87 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£97) £96 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/56 (£113) £113
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/56 (£115 1/2) £115 1/4
4 per cent New Indian 1948-55 (£108) £107 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£105) £104 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£115) £115 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£116 1/2) £116 1/4

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (25-0) 25-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (37-9) 38-9
Donaro Tea (50-0) 50-0

JUTES SHARES

Bangalore (11 1/2) 11 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-6) 23-0
Gula Kelampong (16-10 1/2) 18-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-6) 30-4 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (58-9) 58-9
Burma Corporation (11-9) 11-9
Rio Tintos (12 1/2) 12 1/2
East Rand Proprietary (51-0) 51-0
Rand Mines (140-0) 140-0

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (35-7 1/2) 35-7 1/2
Anglo Persian (44-4 1/2) 44-4 1/2
Burma Oil (76-3) 76-3
Mexican Eagle (6-6) 6-6
Shell Transport (45-1 1/2) 45-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£18 3/8) £18 3/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York Nov. 26.

The following were the opening rates:

General Motors (dol 31 7/8) dol 32 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 10 1/2) dol 11
U S Steel Common (dol 36 1/2) dol 38
U S Steel Preference (dol 79 1/2) dol 82 1/4

Bombay, November, 26. It is understood that Mr. S. C. Joshi, M.A. LL.B, will represent the B.B. & C. I. Railway Employees Union at the forth-coming half-yearly meeting between the Railway Board and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation.—United Press.

OMAR KHAYYAM ON J. P. C. REPORT

(BY G. L. M.)

Poets, as those claiming to be poets never fail to emphasise, are prophets. It is not perhaps realised that even the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam contains significant comments on the recent report of the Joint (Select) Committee (of Parliament) on what are euphimistically but conventionally called Indian "Constitutional Reforms." When the press is now over-flooded with criticisms, interviews, statements and articles on the Report, a recapitulation of Omar (with slight alterations wherever necessary) will be pertinent: even if to some it seems, in Omar's own words, "the Memory of this Impertinence!"

Speaking of the 22nd November when the stone of a Report was to be given and the star of Liberty to fade, Omar truly said:

"Awake! for Morning in the Bowl of Night.....
"Has flung the Stone that puts the Star to Flight
"And Lo! the Exploiter of the East has caught
"A Nation's Destiny in a Noose that's Tight.

Of the disillusioned, disappointed and embittered Round Tablers whose hearts had grown sick by hopes deferred and responsible government receding, he sang:

"The stately Hope they set their Hearts upon
"Turns Ashes—or it prospers, and anon
"Like snow upon the Desert's dusty Face
"Lighting a little Hour or two—is gone!
And further.
"Myself when Delegate did eagerly frequent
"Conference and Committee, and heard great Argument
"About it and about, the evermore
"Came out by the same Door as in I went.

The "hope-less" (in more senses than one) Moderate cries pitiously:

"There was a Door to which I found no Key
"There was a Veil past which I could not see."

And so Omar comes to his rescue:

"But leave the Wise to wrangle and with me
"The Quarrel of the Constitution let be."

Not forgetting the financial safeguards especially regarding currency, Omar said:

"Ah, take the Cash in hand and waive the Rest!"

Not that Omar did not foresee the results of the Assembly elections:

"And look—a thousand voters with the Day
"Woke—and candidates scattered into Clay
"And this first winter month that brings on cold
"Shall take Chetty and Mudaliyar away!
"But come with old Bhulabhai and leave the Lot
"Of Mudaliyar and Krishnamachariar forgot
"Let Gour lay about him as he will
"Or Ankelesaria lose deposit—heed them not!

Nevertheless, Omar saw the firm and unbending attitude of the average British Commoner and Lord about J. P. C. being the last word in political wisdom and its Report the final framework of the constitutional future of India:

"The Moving Finger writes: and having writ
"Moves on: nor all India's Piety nor Wit
"Shall lure it back to cancel half a Line
"Nor all her tears wash out a Word of it.

Yet Omar foresaw the determination and efforts of the Congress with a rare perspicacity:

"Oh Brother! could thou and I non-violently conspire
"To grasp this sorry Scheme of Reforms entire
"Would not we shatter it to bits and then
"Re-mould it nearer to our Hearts' Desire!

—"Indian Finance".

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Kota Agoeng, Homersme, Genoa
Juyo Maru, Yoshinagu, Kobe.
Conte Rosso, Verbes, Shanghai.
Mundra, Parkin, Karachi.
C/Venice, Lee, Karachi.
Gracioza; Markussen, Bangkok.
Carignono, Cosulich, Trieste.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

C/Venice, Lee, Liverpool.
Conte Rosso, Verbes, Trieste.
Kota Agoeng, Hamersme, Genoa.
Clan Macinnese, Boag, Bhownagar.
Hallanger, Abraham, Batoum.

Bombay Nov. 27.

Morioka Maru, Shimajee, Kobe.

LOADING.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Steamer Jugo Maru for Kobe
Steamer Graciosa for Bangkok.

AUSTRIAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Conte Rosso:—The Lloyd T. Coy's mail steamer, Conte Rosso, arrived in harbour on Monday from Shanghai, with mail, a general cargo, 86 saloon and 10 deck passengers and hence she sailed on the same day for Trieste etc. with mails, a general cargo, 142 saloon and 28 deck passengers and 303 troops.

S.S. C/ Venice:—The K N Coy's steamer, City of Venice, arrived in harbour on Monday from Karachi, with a general cargo and 3 passengers and hence she sailed on the same day for Liverpool, with same bottom cargo and 12 through passengers.

S.S. Juyo Maru—The O S K steamer, Juyo Maru, arrived in harbour on Monday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. Mundra:—The M M Coy's steamer, Mundra, arrived in harbour on Monday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S.S. Graciosa:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer Graciosa, arrived in harbour on Monday from Bankok, with a cargo of timber.

S.S Kota Agoeng:—The T M Coy's steamer, Kota Agoeng, arrived in harbour on Monday from Genoa, with a general cargo and hence she sailed on the same day for Genoa, with same bottom cargo and 18 through passengers.

S.S Carignano:—The Lloyd T. Coy's steamer, Carignano, arrived in harbour on Monday from Treste, with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

S.S. Clan Macinnese:—The J F Coy's steamer, Clan Macinnese, sailed yesterday for Bhownagar, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Hallanger:—The S V Coy's steamer Hallanger, sailed yesterday for Batoum, with ballast.

S.S. Morioka Maru:—The N Y K steamer, Morioka Maru, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo.

The Government of Baroda has imposed income tax to all villages of the State, by a recent Council order.

Eggs for Hatching

Rs. 6/-, Rs. 12/-, Rs. 18/-, Rs. 24/- PER DOZ.

WHITE LEGHORNS, BLACK MINORCAS, R. I. REDS,
AUSTRALORPS, LIGHT SUSSEX, WYANDOTTES,
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, JERSEY GIANTS,
SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGHS, CAMPINES,
LIGHT BRAHMAS, JAPANESE BANTAMS,
BLACK ROSE COMBS, BUFF COCHINS.

SEND FOR FREE PRICE LIST.

The Asian Poultry Farm

11, Connaught Road, (BC) POONA.

Fears Of Large Tenders

SMALL MARKET WITH DECEMBER LIQUIDATION

No News About Acreage And German Deal

NARROW PRICE MOVEMENT

Bombay, Nov. 26.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was fairly steady with a limited enquiry. There was absence of any speculative activity in the absence of any fresh development. It is said that the area under cotton cultivation will be kept 25 per cent down but this statement will not create any bullish enthusiasm without substantial improvement in trade conditions. The supply position is now known and operators are paying their attention to consumption. It is believed that improved demand for outside growths hardened prices and now the competition is gradually decreasing.

NEW YORK MARKET

The market was nervous and irregular on possible heavy tenders. Prices later on advanced on the strength of Wall Street market but declined on liquidation. The range was 3 points and the market closed at a rise of four to one point. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.55c.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady in the absence of any important selling. Utter absence of neage selling and firm basis of spot cotton are helping prices to rule comparatively above than those ruling in New York. There was fair demand and the market closed at a rise of 5 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 12.62c. per lb.

REUTER'S NEW YORK REVIEW

The evening-up of commitments in December delivery prior to notice day on Monday was the chief feature of the week under review. The trade was taking December against sales of later deliveries at a slight widening in differences. Very little Southern selling was in evidence, the market holding steady on trade buying and Liverpool, Continental and Far Eastern buying, accompanied by reports of smaller offerings or higher asking of prices for desirable outside growths abroad.

Business was restricted by a disposition to await the completion of December liquidation and a definite announcement of the administration's acreage programme.

Demand for spot was quiet. Domestic mills were holding off and awaiting the acreage programme or a revival in demand for goods while export demand was also restricted but some Japanese buying of low grades was reported.

Meanwhile the administration's desire to enlist the co-operation of industrial and banking interests in the recovery programme is bolstering sentiment regarding the general business outlook.

On Saturday the Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with January 6.64. There was trade calling and buying against sales of Egyptian cotton; which offset hedge selling Except trade calling there was no fresh development and the market remained steady throughout the day and after fluctuating within a range of two points, the market closed at a rise of 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed at a rise of 2 points at 6.93d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian Cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 2 points with January 5.13, March 5.11 and May 5.15.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was good enquiry for Sakel cotton futures which closed at a rise of 2 to 5 points and Uppers futures advanced 2 to 3 points.

The Alexandria market was strong with a good demand for Sakels which closed at a rise of 20 to 17 points while Ashmonni futures advanced 8 points.

NO BIG CHANGE.

As October, 1935, New York is trading below the 1934 crop, growers who have not yet taken advantage of the 12 cent. loan appear to be more inclined to market their cotton, with the result that a few c.i.f. offers have become workable here state "M. G. Commercial." Near months have eased slightly against distants, but as it is still impracticable to import any weight of American the contract in Liverpool remains inadequately protected, and nears are strongly held by American houses.

In the United States export figures continue to decline, and the textile trade, operating as it does under the N. R. A. Codes, is finding it difficult to maintain normal output. The Government therefore, is faced with the prospect of having a considerable holding to carry over, and in view of the fact that both the United States and other cotton growing countries expect to increase production in the future the Administration must find the whole situation somewhat perplexing.

EGYPTIAN POSITION.

Both the Sakel and Upper markets have been steady. The strength of November Alexandria on the favourable end-of-season statistical position, and the continued reports of the poor quality of new crop receipts, encouraged fair speculative buying here of Sakels against American. The loans made to growers by the Banque Agricole are reducing the usual seasonal hedging.

During the last day or two, all markets have shown an easier tendency, and there appears to be more cotton on offer. However, as spot houses continue to report a fair business in all growths, day-to-day price-fixing by spinners prevented any material decline.

Speculative interest is now smaller than for years, and unless some constructive development takes place, I am still inclined to think that prices will tend to sag. In ay case, I do not look for any big change from present levels.

PRIVATE CABLES

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: December switching active. Tone firm. Foreign and local interest broader.

New York: Market dull and steady Mostly December liquidation. Cloth markets dull and firm. Nothing new on prospective acreage or German Deal.

New York: Market affected favourably by advance in securities. Demand improving abroad. Good undertone.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from New York:—

"Market affected favourably by advance in securities. Demand improving abroad. Good undertone."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables from Messrs. Orvis Bros. and Co. New York:

Market affected favourably by advance in securities. Demand improving abroad. Good undertone.

New York December highest 12.30 plus 04 (10-7 a.m.)

Lowest 12.27 plus 1 (10-5 a.m.)

Liverpool January highest 6.65 plus 02 (10-45 a.m.)

Lowest 6.63 (10-1 a.m.)

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables from their foreign friends under yesterday's date:

Liverpool: Despite considerable December liquidation New York and straddle reversing sales Liverpool, markets hold very steady: no indications any change American policy.

New York: Market affected favourably by advance in Securities; demand improving abroad, good undertone.

New York (dated 23-11-34) Dull, steady, mostly December liquidation; big spot interest appears disinclined go short March, putting short hedges in July and October instead.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay Nov 24

Broach A/M 1935 opening 217 1/4; highest 218 1/4; lowest 217 1/4; closing 218 1/4

Oomra D/J opening 192 1/2; highest 194; lowest 192 1/2; closing 194

Oomra March opening 192; highest 193 3/4; lowest 192; closing 193 3/4

Bengal D/J opening 135 3/4; highest 136 1/2; lowest 135 3/4; closing 136 1/2

Bengal March opening 138 3/4; highest 139 1/2; lowest 138 3/4; closing 139 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 17 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-12-34) Rs. 6 1/4

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

Bombay, Nov 24

New York-Liverpool:—

Liverpool New York December 152 at Cross Rate 4.99 1/8

Bombay Liverpool:—

Broach A/M 1935 (expected Liverpool May 1935 (expected) Rs. 66 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York:—

Broach A/M 1935 (expected) New York May (closing) Rs. 56 at Cross Rate 4.99 1/8.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov 26

The local market ruled firm to-day with active buying by option dealers. It is now believed generally that December liquidation being over in American markets there will be rise in cotton prices. So far there is no indication of such a rise other than technical readjustment, as there is no definite announcement regarding the acreage under cotton in America and the final Bureau report due during the first week of the next month will check fresh enterprise.

In the local market Broach A/M delivery opened at Rs. 220/12 and advanced to Rs. 221/12 on buying by option dealers and shorts. The undertone was firm but later on there was some liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 221.

Liverpool was steady at a rise of 4 points. There was profit-taking in the local market which closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	220	4	0
Oomra D/J	197	8	0
Oomra March	196	12	0
Bengal D/J.	137	0	0
Bengal March	140	0	0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

	Sup.	Fine	F.G.
M.G. Bengal U.P.	146	143	140
M.G. Panjab	146	143	140
M.G. Rajputana	146	143	140

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, Nov 26.

102 Kotak and Co., Nasirabad 127
104 A. Damodar Comptah 17 on
100 Narshi Nagshi Rampura 11 off
100 A. Damodar Bhavnagar 5 off
400 Japan T and Co. Ralej 2 on
110 Samji Karamshi Amraoti 175
100 Damji Kalyanji Nizamabad 20 off
100 K. Devchand Broach 5 off
100 Narshi Nagshi Nimbahera 164
100 Narshi Nagshi Hansi New 138 1/4
400 A. Damodar Hubli Compta 227

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Bengal Superfine	141
Bengal Fine	131
Bengal F.G.	126
Sindh-Punjab Fine	130
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	124
Wardha-Hingt	200
Nagpur Savner	200
Pundhurna	194
Yeotmal	193
Arvi	193
Ellichpur	193
Amraoti-Berar	192
Khamgaon	192
Mulkapur	184
Khandesh	183
Jalna/Sailu	184
Burwah Sanavad	186
Broach Fine	218
Punjab/American	232
Punjab/American mix	222
Cambodia	287/292
Miraj/Sangli	212/217
Compta Good	212/222
Bagalkot	197/202
Kampala	367
Busoga	364
Jinja	362

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales.

	24-11-34	This year.
Khandesh	491	4,333
Central India	83	5,459
Barsi and Nagar	101	7,853
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	631
Berar	424	5,167
Central Provinces	...	2,892
Total Oomras	1,099	26,345
Dholera	1,705	11,976
N.-W. Provinces	99	1,012
Rajputana	...	1,433
Sind-Punjab	341	18,229
Broach	...	3,721
Coompta and Dharwar	52	15,321
Westerns-Northerns	75	12,953
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	125	21,416
Persian	...	1,722
American	...	3,587
Egyptian and African	1,034	51,270
Total	4,530	168,985

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 22nd No.

In full-pressed Bales.

	24-11-34	This year.
Europe	374	72,774
Japan and China	815	135,300
Coast Ports	...	5,614
Up-country by Rail	...	42,622
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	6,489
Total	1,189	262,799

COMMODITY MARKETS

Present Outlook

Messrs. M and B Stern state:—

The following cables are to hand from our Head Office:—

Cotton: "Opinion unchanged."

Wheat: "Markets apathetic pending developments wheat conference Budapest and weather Argentine."

Rubber: "Still look for higher eventually."

Sugar: "Do not look for any sustained advance."

Linseed Oil: "Quiet and featureless."

Note:—According to American advices, the general belief is that next season's acreage will be restricted to around 30 million acres.

The U. S. A. mills consumption report for November is expected to show an increase over last month, whilst according to the American cotton crop service the world's consumption of all growths for October showed an increase over the same period last year particularly in the far East and India.

The spot basis continues very firm and though domestic mills are still reported to be holding off, their stocks of raw cotton are the smallest for many years.

The N. R. A. Administrator's assurance of no further inflation has revived a strong demand for American Securities and large idle credits are finding their way back into industries.

Wheat: The French proposal to export 18 million bushels to America where supplies are deficient has removed fears of dumping in England and prices in Liverpool recovered sharply.

According to the American Bureau of Commerce during September the U. S. A. imported 2 3/4 million bushels of Canadian wheat and further estimates of takings from Canada are expected to be around 25 million bushels.

It is also, reported the delegates of the World Wheat Conference are reconsidering restrictions and quotas. Continued insufficiency of rain in the Punjab is causing serious anxiety and restricting up-country offerings.

Linseed: The U. S. A. Government estimate is 130,000 tons and Canadian Government 24,000 tons making a total of 154,000 tons against 186,000 in 1933, 360,000 in 1932 and a five year average of 403,000 and ten year average of 375,000 tons. It is stated that since 1st August more than 82,500 tons have been sold out of the American supply and allowing the usual quantity to be retained for seeds the American requirements are estimated at over 4 lacs

WALL-STREET MARKET

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani and Co. have received the following quotations of New York Stock Exchange:—

New York, Nov 24

Dollars.

Amer Power and Lt Pfd dol 6	12
Amer Power and Lt 5 per cent P A	11
Amer Forn Power Common	5
Amer Forn Power Gold D	
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	13
Electric Bond Common	8 1/2
Electric Bond dol 5 Pfd	32
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	38
Columbia Gas	8
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd 'A'	56
United Corporation	3
American Tel and Tel	108
Western Union Telgm	34 1/2
Radio Corporation	6
Chesapeake and Ohio	44
New York Central	21 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	15
Erie R R	12
Pennsylvania R R	23
Union Pacific R R	106
Great North Pfd	15
National Distillers	27
Hiram Walker	29
American Tobacco B	88
Dupont de Nemours	99
Canadian Pacific	11
Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Co	17
American Locomotive Company	18
Continental Oil Company	19
B F Goodrich Company	11
Hupp Motor Car Corporation	3
Montgomery Ward and Co Inc	39
United Light and Power Co 'A'	1
Remington Rand	10
Bethelehem Steel	31
United States Steel	37 1/4
American Smelting	36
Noranda Mines	33
Anaconda Copper Mining	11
Kennecott Copper	17
Cerro de Pasco	38
International Harvestor	39
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	26
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	20
St. Oil of N J	43
Phillips Petrol	16
Mid Con Petroleum	12
Atlantic Refining	26
Socony	14 3/4
Plymouth Oil	8 1/2
American Radiator	16
Eaton Manufacturing	18
Chase Bank	24 3/4
General Motors	32
National City Bank	21 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	340
Celanese Corp of Amer	30
General Foods	35
National Dairy	17
Amer Water Works and Elec 6 per cent	60
Allis Chalmers Mfg Co	16
Edward G Budd Mfg	6
Curtiss-Wright, Corporation	3
Goodyear Tyre and Rubber	25
Int Tel and Tel Corporation	9
St. Regis Paper Company	2
United States Rubber Coy	17

Market strong with further rise possible. Steel, Motor, Building Stocks look favourable.

Kelvinator declared a quarterly dividend of 12 1/2 cents and extra dividend of 20 cents per share.

Ford Motors of Canada declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 24-11-34	2817000	4502000
Receipts Yesterday 24-11-34	27000	29000
Exports to date 24-11-34	1820000	3182000
Stock at Ports 23-11-34	3181000	4093000
Stock Interior Towns 23-11-34	1981000	2186000
Stock Liverpool 23-11-34	936000	904000
Visible Supply 23-11-34	6928000	9063000
Quantity in Sight 23-11-34	4955000	7287000
Quantity out of Sight 23-11-34	3345000	4777000

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 28/14/6; Highest Rs. 29; Lowest Rs. 28/12/6; Closing Rs. 28/12

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs 33; Highest Rs. 33/0/6; Lowest Rs. 32/12/6; Closing Rs. 32/14

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 19/4; Lowest Rs. 19/3; Closing Rs. 19/7.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT

Bombay, Nov 26

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett	94/14
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	94/14/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett	109
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash	109/1
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett	117/15
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash	118/0

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	108/12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	119
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	110/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L	103/12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1941	100/7
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	102/6
4 per cent 1943	105/7
4 1/2 per cent 1955 60	114/8
5 per cent 1939/44	108/5
5 per cent 1940/43	109/6
5 per cent 1935 101 11	
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	109/6
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B	102/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1947	103/12
4 per cent M Deb 1947	103/4
5 per cent M Deb 1959	114
6 per cent M Deb 1954	125
6 per cent K P T 1956	125
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	109/0

Note:—3 per cent G. P. Notes opened at Rs. 94/14 declined to Rs 94/11/6 to close as above. Next settlement quotes 0-0-9 lower. Tendency steady.

INDORE MARKET QUOTATION

Indore, Nov 25

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co.)

Wheat seed and cotton. Rate per mani of 6 mds. Bengal.

Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 20 21

Wheat Malwi Rs. 17 18

Wheat Pissi Rs. 16 18

Gram Rs. 16 18

Tilseed Rs. 30 34

Linseed Rs. 25 27

Moog (Green) Rs 18 20

Moog (Black) Rs. 10 12

Jawar Rs. 10 11

Bajara Rs. 15 17

Tuar Rs. 16 18

Lintal Rs. 15 17

Ajavan Rs. 16 17

Maka Rs. 5 7

Oil cakes Rs 15 17

Cottonseed Rs. 10 12

Ghee Rs. 210 224

Chilies Rs. 167 200

Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds Bengal 75 80

Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds Bengal 70 75

Broach opening per canday of 784 lbs Rs. 217

Broach closing per canday of 784 lbs Rs. 217/12

Wheat flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10

Wheat Rawa per bag of 95 srs. Rs 11

Wheat Ata per bag of 90 srs. Rs 7/4

Wheat Chapad per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 2/4

Tea rates per lb.

Lipton 10 as to 1/12

Brook Bond 9 as. to 1/10

Chandara Brand 7 as to 1/4

Bharmal 6 as. to 1/2

Otur Brand 4 as. to 1

Shares:—

100 P N Bhandari Ltd L State Mills Rs 30

100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd Rs 116

100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd Rs. 167

100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (ordy) Rs. 113

100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (pref) Rs. 110

100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd Rs 94

100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd Rs 5

100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd Rs. 20

100 Binod Mills Ltd Rs. 134

25 Indore Premier Co-operative Bank Ltd 12/8

25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd 4

25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd 1

25 Indore Bank Ltd 26

10 Hukumchand Jute Ltd 14/8

5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd 1.

Bullion:

Gold Bar per tola 36/4

Silver per 100 tolas 66/12

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

	bales.
Khandesh	491
Central India	83
Barsi-Nugger	101
Berar	424
Dholera	1,705
N. W. Provinces	99
Sind-Punjab	341
Compta-Dharwar	52
Western-Northerns	75
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	125
Egyptians	186
East Africans	848
Total Cotton	4,530
	cwts.
Wheat	21,968
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	180
Gingellyseed	2,142
Groundnuts	33,432
Castorseed	1,644
Rice	52,960
Myrabollams	1,907
Cottonseed	6,630
Mowraseed	57
Gram	610
Joowar	720
Barley	470
Bajree	1,846
Coal	147

BOMBAY GRAINS AND SEEDS ASSOCIATION LTD.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED MAY 1935 VAID.

	Rs.	a.	p.
9 a.m.	6	4	9
12 noon	6	5	0
3 p.m.	payment.		
5 p.m.	6	5	0

The Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund has reached the total of Rs. 60,24,206-5, £1 and one dollar.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Dull And Featureless Session

NARROW PRICE MOVEMENT

BOMBAY, Nov. 26.

The local Share Bazaar was dull and featureless to-day and, in the absence of any important business, prices fluctuated between a narrow range. The attendance was thin and business put through was very small.

All prices virtually closed to-day unchanged, owing to lack of speculative activity. Neither bulls nor bears are inclined to take any bold move in view of counteracting factors.

It is said that local mills are seriously thinking of abandoning the night shift, which may ultimately effect unfavourably the income of the Hydro-Electric concerns. But cheapness of money and abundance supply discourage bears to go against the market. Thus, neither section has any enterprise at the moment and the professional operators are awaiting fresh development.

TEXTILE MILLS		
Bombay, Nov. 26.		
100 Ahm. Ad.	303	12
500 Bom Cotton	55	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	893	12
250 Bradbury	108	12
100 Century	311	4
100 Central India	314	6
100 Colaba	131	14
100 [illegible]ia	113	12
100 Crescent	7	4
250 Currim	5	[illegible]
250 Dav'd	60	0
250 Dawn	395	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0	4 0
100 Finlay	122	8
100 Gokak	171	4
1000 Hindustan	182	[illegible]
100 Indore	115	0
50 Kastoorchand	0	8
100 Khatau	83	12
100 Kohinoor	213	2
250 Laxmi	355	0
100 Madnavji	12	4
250 Madras United	65	0
1000 Morarji	1510	0
250 Model	82	0
50 Mysore	95	0
200 New Great	211	14
100 Oosmanshahi	70	0
100 Phoenix	315	0
25 Sassoon Silk	39	0
1000 Sholapur	2820	0
50 Simplex	101	14
100 Swadeshi	229	6
100 Swan	65	4
25 Tata	12	8
500 Vishnu	1587	8
1000 Western	1000	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda	102	8
25-50 Central	34	4
500 Imp.	1605	0
125-500 Imp. Contry.	405	0
50-100 India	119	0
5 Union	5	6 6
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi	31	12
70 Gwalior	105	8
250 Indian	332	8
40 Katni Def.	1150	0
100 Katni Ord	321	4
75 Okha	182	8
10 Punjab	22	14
100 Shahbad	333	2
70 United	67	0
INSURANCE		
15-100 Jupiter	13	8
15-75 New India	38	4
200 Oriental	4015	0
10-100 Vulcan	8	6
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Ord.	177	8
1000 Andhra Valley	1640	0
10 Ajmer	10	8
50 Bom. Tram	159	1
100 Bom Suburban	161	4
10 Broach	11	0
100 Karachi	213	12
100 Poona	195	0
100 Surat	173	12
100 Tata Hydro	161	9
1000 Tata Power	1340	0
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahm. Prantij	853	12
100 Amr Patty	121	4
100 C Province	87	8
100 Dhon Baramati	90	0
100 Gujrat	74	0
400 Mandra Bhon	91	4
100 Pachora Jamner	91	0
100 Sara S[illegible]ge	95	0
500 Tapty Valley	771	4
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur	39	12
30 Tata Steel Def.	411	4
75 Tata Steel Ord.	94	0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock	198	2
50 Belapur Sugar	236	14
250 Bom. Steam	285	10
125 Bombay Burma	402	0
50 Bom Burma County	128	12
8sh Br. B Petrol	4	14 6
50 Bombay Telephone	111	8
100 Ind. Bleaching	152	8
100 Ind Radio Df.	528	12
100 Ind Radio Ordy	472	8
1000 Port Canning	590	0
15 Scindia	14	13
30 Tata Construction	79	8
25 Tata Oil	19	0
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Vly.	1310	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	293	12
7 p.c. Bom. Tram	81	0
5 p.c. Central India	508	12
7 p.c. Katni 1st	132	8
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	147	8
7½ p.c. Punjab Cement	14	8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	136	4
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1345	0
3 p.c Tata Steel 1st	172	8
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	155	12
5½ p.c. Tata Mill	17	8
7 p.c. Vishnu	640	0

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Nov 26

B C RATE—

T T D D 1/6

LONDON—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Nov Feb

Banks selling T T 1/6 March-June

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/16 Nov-Jan

Banks buying D D 1/6 3/32 Nov-Jan

Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/8 Nov Mar

Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/32 April May

NEW YORK B C RATE—

T T 269 3/4

Banks selling T T 267 3/4

Banks buying T T 265 1/2

PARIS—

Banks selling D D 565

Banks buying D D 575

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 55 1/8

JAVA—

Banks selling D D 54 7/8

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 77 3/4

Banks buying T T 77 3/8

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 112 1/4

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 90

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 157

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 91 1/4

CROSS RATE

New York/London 4.99 1/8 24th instant

Shanghai/London 1/3 15/16 26th instant

Japan/London 1/2 1/64 26th instant

Java/London 7.35 24th instant

London/Paris 75.71 24th instant

London/Belgium 21.38 1/2 24th instant

London/Switzerland 15.39 1/2 24th instant

London/Italy 58.43 24th instant

London/Berlin 12.41 24th instant

London/Stockholm 19.39 24th instant

London/New York 4.98 15/16 24th instant

London/Amsterdam 7.38 24th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Quiet

Gold £6-19-4 23rd instant £6-19-5 24th instant

Silver London Ready 24 9/16 23rd instant 24 7/16 24th instant

Silver London Forward 24 11/16 23rd instant 24 9/16 24th instant

Silver New York Ready 55 3/4 23rd instant 55 24th instant

London discounts 3 mos 1/2 per cent 23rd instant 1/2 per cent 24th instant

London discounts 6 mos 5/8 per cent 23rd instant 5/8 per cent 24th instant

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.

Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money:—Call 1 p.c.

3 mos 1 1/4 p.c.

6 mos 2 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov 26

Following bullish American advices the local silver market opened very steady to-day with Magsar delivery quoted at Rs. 67/13 At his level there was a marked absence of any support and prices declined to Rs. 67/10 on local profit-taking. The distant outlook is encouraging and while it is advisable to remain on long side, we believe profit-taking on strong markets will be a wiser course and will give opportunity of replacing in weak markets. The market entirely depends upon the attitude of the U. S. Government and we think short sales dangerous. The gold market was fairly active with a limited turnover.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready silver	67	7	0
1st settlement	67	8	0
2nd settlement	67	12	0
Ready gold	34	10	0
1st settlement	34	10	6
2nd settlement	34	12	6

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov. 24.

December	0.99 3/8+.1 1/4c.
May	0.98 5/8+.1 1/4c.
July	0.92 5/8+.1 1/8c.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov. 24.

December	56 1/4+.1 3/8d
March	60 3/4+.1 1/4d.
May	63+.1 1/4d

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Nov. 24.

November	11.60
December	11.50
February	11.41+.19

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.
J11

RFGD NO B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1934

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

MUSLIMS GAIN INNINGS VICTORY

Nazir Ali, who saved Muslim side and decided the fate of the Parsis in the first match of the Quadrangular Tournament.

Parsis Put Up Stern Fight In Second Venture

Vajifdar Plays Captain's Part Scoring 52 Runs

CLOSING SCORE:—

Muslims 1st Innings	*334*
Parsis 1st Innings	*101*
Parsis 2nd Innings	*232*

With a defeat for the Parsis in prospect, interest in Monday's play abated considerably. The tents were almost empty when F. Kapadia & Marshall came out to face the Muslim attack. The dismissal of this pair saw Colah and Vajifdar rise to the occasion in an effort to save an innings defeat. The former knocked the sting out of the bowling, and the Parsi captain made a valuable 52 before Nissar shattered his wickets. Havewalla also took toll of the bowling before his departure. This unexpected turn caused intense excitement. Only requiring one run to save them from humiliation the Parsis failed to achieve their purpose when Nagarwalla was run out, the Muslims thus winning by an innings and one run.

Mohamed Nissar bowled to Marshall when play was resumed on Monday morning. Marshall hit Nissar to the leg boundary and brought the total upto 20, when the game was in progress for only 3 minutes.

Nazir was entrusted with the attack from the Gymkhana end. Kapadia placed his third delivery in the gully for a single. Playing with determination Kapadia signalled 30 on board soon after, with two 4's and a brace. The game now became brighter, Kapadia's forceful hitting being responsible for another ten runs to the score. This was addition of 24 runs to the overnight total after the game had been in progress for 20 minutes.

Nissar's express deliveries were rising sharply, and Marshall was just able to turn one of them to the leg boundary, but Baqa Jilani saved two runs.

Mushtaque Ali was entrusted with the attack from the Gymkhana end in place of Nazir Ali. Kapadia placed his second delivery through the gully for 2.

Marshall Caught

Baqa Jilani replaced Mohamed Nissar at the Bori Bunder end and succeeded in sending back Marshall with his second ball. The latter playing forward cocked the ball straight into the hands of Heptulla at Silly Point and was out for 8. (44-3-8)

Nissar's Brilliant Catch.

Palia came in to fill the gap and cut Baqa Jilani for 4 and was caught soon after by Nissar at short slip off Jilani's last ball of the over. A brilliant catch, the ball first almost dropping out of his hand and then held with the left hand. (43-4-4).

Colah joined Kapadia and the latter scored 7 runs through the Gully in quick succession off Mushtaque Ali and the board signalled 50. The quick dismissal of two good men made the batsmen very cautious. Jilani was maintaining a perfect length and puzzled the Parsi pair.

Kapadia's Fighting Innings

In the next over of Mushtaque Ali, Kapadia played round the wicket a rising ball which fell into the capacious hands of Nissar. Kapadia played a fighting game and hit five boundaries for his 37. With the dismissal of Kapadia at 56, an Innings defeat for the Parsis appeared certain. (56-5-37).

Vajifdar, the Parsi, skipper came to partner Colah and played out the over, but appeared to be very uncomfortable at the wickets. With a neat glide to the leg boundary for 4 by Colah, 60 was hoisted on the board after an hour's play this morning.

Vajifdar placed Jilani over the heads of the fielders in the gully for 4 and pulled another to the tent for 4. Baporia was loudly cheered when he stopped a powerful square cut just on the boundary line, the total mounting to 70.

Fall of wickets 1/5; 2/16; 3/44; 4/48; 5/56; 6/125; 7/177; 8/200; 9/221; 10/232.

Bowling Changes

The Muslim skipper effected a double change in the attack at this stage bringing on Mohamed Nissar at the Bori Bunder end and Heptulla at the Gymkhana end. These quick changes in the bowling kept the batsmen guessing and helped to keep down the scoring.

Colah sent Heptulla's second delivery to the boundary and followed it up with another through the gully for 4, when 80 was signalled on the Board.

By steady play Colah and Vajifdar raised the total to 90. Vajifdar hit Heptulla's first ball through cover to the boundary and was give na "life" by Mushtaque Ali in the Gully, who failed to hold a straight catch off Heptulla.

Nissar Barracked

Nissar came in for some barracking when Colah got a nasty whack from a rising ball and the next delivery went over his head when Colah ducked in time. With a single Colah helped to hoist 100 for his side at 12-15.

Colah sent Heptulla to the ropes twice in succession and 110 was signalled on the board. Baqa Jilani relieved Nissar at the Bori Bunder end. Vajifdar sent his first ball over the head of the bowler for 4. In his next delivery, he pulled to the square leg boundary. At 12-30 120 of the innings was signalled.

Mushtaque Ali took the leather from Heptulla at the Gymkhana end, the latter having conceded 29 runs in his 5 over. A brilliant left-handed catch by Nissar in the slips off Baqa Jilani brought Colah's sparkling innings to a close. His score of 43 runs included 8 fours. (125-6-43).

Havewalla filled the vacancy. Two straight drives from Vajifdar sent up 130 on board. Nissar came on again in place of Baqa Jilani at the Bori Bunder end and Havewalla left the rising ones alone. Baqa Jilani was put in charge of the attack from the Gymkhana end. The Parsi left-hander collected 3 runs off his first and second deliveries and Vajifdar played out the rest of the over when the teams adjourn-

(Continued on page 9.)

M. NISSAR, whose brilliant fielding in the slips has been a feature of the Parsi-Muslim match in the Quadrangular.

EMULATE CHINA & GO TO VILLAGES

Rev. Ottama's Plea For Mass Education

BENARES, Nov. 25.

Shri U. Ottama, the prominent Congress leader of Burma addressed a large meeting of the students of the Benares Hindu University and other institutions at Sarnath, Benares.

He in his speech exhorted the students to follow the example of the Chinese students and should not hanker after University degrees. They should not depend either on Government or on their leaders for the betterment of their future prospects. They are helpless in this matter.

Their place is in villages. They must try to educate their illiterate brethren living in villages. As long as they are not educated, there is no hope for India. He further said that the students of China are trying their best to educate their people. They also should do likewise.—United Press.

FREE HOSTEL FOR HARIJANS

To Be Opened Shortly At Guntur

GUNTUR, Nov. 26.

The Guntur Municipality will shortly open a hostel for Harijan students.

In May 1933, following the inauguration of the movement for the upliftment of Harijans, the Municipal Council resolved to open a hostel for Harijans providing free boarding and lodging for ten Harijan students, and sanctioned an annual expenditure of Rs. 500 on the hostel.

The Government have approved of the resolution and expenditure already incurred by the Municipality in carrying out the proposal.—United Press.

OSWAL CONFERENCE AND GANDHIJI

President Explains Object Of His Mission

(From Our Correspondent)

MALKAPUR, Nov. 26.

Seth Achalsinghji, President, All India Oswal Conference visited Wardha, Hinganghat, Warora, Chanda, Wun, Yeotmal, Dhamangaon, Amraoti and Malkapur in order to deliver the message of the Conference.

The deputation had an interview with Mahatma and the President explained the object of the Conference.

Gandhiji bestowed his blessings to the Conference.

The deputation is leaving tonight for Bhusaval.

NAGPUR MUNICIPAL PRESIDENTSHIP

Whom Will Congress Support In Triangular Fight?

NAGPUR, Nov. 25.

The question as to who will be the next President of the Nagpur Municipal Committee is engaging the attention of the citizens of Nagpur at present. Mr. M. S. Khan, the retiring President is said to be contesting re-election.

In Mr. G. R. Pradhan, the Non-Brahmin leader, Mr. Khan has a powerful rival but it is not likely that there will be a triangular fight over the matter.

The Congress group consisting of 7 members is likely to support such party as will allot either the Presidentship or one of the two offices of Vice-Presidents to a Congressman.—United Press.

AERIAL SURVEY OF NAGPUR

Prelude To Town Improvement Trust Scheme

NAGPUR, Nov. 25.

The Nagpur Municipal Committee proposes to make an aerial survey of Nagpur in consultation with the Survey Department of the Government of India and the Air Survey Transport Company.

The survey is estimated to cost Rs 33,000 and is being undertaken as a prelude to the Town Improvement Trust scheme which is at present under the consideration of the C. P. Government.—United Press.

STRIKE IN SAYAJI HIGH SCHOOL

Sequel To Head Master's Resignation

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Nov. 26.

Students of the Sayaji High School have been on strike for the last seven days, as a sequel to the difference of opinion between Mr. Nanalal, head master, and the management regarding the rights of Mr. Nanalal who resigned from the post. Students demanded that Mr. Nanalal should be taken back in their fold. The Managing Committee accepted the resignation of Mr. Nanalal and appointed Mr. Za who is acting as the headmaster.

The management, it is learnt desires to appoint some expert as principal. The strike, however, continues, and it is hoped that the Managing Committee will try to arrive at an honourable settlement with Mr. Nanalal. He has, however, issued an appeal asking the students to attend the school regularly.

SPECIAL TRIBUNAL COMMENCES HEARING

Lebong Race Course Outrage Echo

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

Hearing commenced, in the Calcutta High Court to-day after lunch, before the Special Tribunal consisting of the Chief Justice, Justices Mukherjee and Costello, of appeals preferred on behalf of Bhabani Bhattacharyya and six others against their conviction by the Special Tribunal and sentences—three to death, one to transportation for life, two to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment and one to twelve years' rigorous imprisonment, in connection with the attempt on the life of the Governor of Bengal on May 8 last at Lebong Race Course.—United Press.

FUTILE HOUSE RAIDS AT AJMER

JODHPUR, Nov. 25.

In connection with the arrests of some revolutionaries made recently at Ajmer, the Jodhpur police raided the houses of Messrs. Purshottamdas Nair and Phanindra Sen, the Head Clerk of P. W. Department, as the letter found with the "revolutionaries" of Ajmer are reported to have been written by these persons.

However, nothing incriminating is reported to have been found during the raid.—United Press.

Scouting is progressing rapidly in Baroda. The annual return for the official year ending July 1934 records an increase of about 1500 in the brotherhood.

Floral tributes were paid to Nazir Ali whose brilliant batting for the Muslims is the most notable event of the first fixture in the Quadrangular Tournament.

Tatas' Director In Shocking Tragedy

MAZUMDAR'S FATAL FALL IN TAJ MAHAL HOTEL

Right-Hand Man Of Sir Dorab: Brilliant Career Cut Short

Mr. N. M. Mazumdar, one of the Directors of Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., yesterday fell from the fifth floor to the second floor at the Taj Mahal Hotel, and succumbed to his injuries soon after.

The news was immediately communicated to the Coroner, who left for the scene at once.

Mr. N. M. Mazumdar was one of the best-known businessmen in Bombay. Formal identification was recorded by the Coroner at the Hotel and the body was handed over to the relatives for cremation.

At one time on the staff of the Sydenham College of Commerce, he resigned from there because his claims to the Principalship were ignored in favour of the late Mr. Anstey and accepted the post of Private Secretary to the late Sir Dorab Tata.

Subsequently, he was in charge of one of the departments of Tatas in London. For some time past, he has been in Bombay as one of the Directors of the Company.

Mr. Mazumdar was a man of brilliant attainments and an expert on economic subjects. His death is a grave loss, not only to his company but to the whole business community in Bombay.

DEATH INSTANTANEOUS

It appears that Mr Mazumdar fell from the fifth floor of the Hotel Building on to the glass-roof of the Second floor. Death was instantaneous.

On Monday morning at about 10-30 a. m. he was talking to his uncle and his brother in a room on the fifth floor of the Hotel. After some conversation, the brother was sent to Messrs. Tata and Co. for some work.

Mr. Mazumdas, it is stated, asked his uncle to go down and wait for him on the ground-floor. He said that he would be following immediately.

A few minutes later, the waiters and the residents of the Hotel were amazed to hear a heavy thud and on going to the terrace on the second floor, on the left-side of the Hotel, they found the body of Mr. Mazumdar, who seemed to have breathed his last immediately after the fall.

Doctors were sent for and an examination of the body showed that life was extinct. The body has been removed to the house of a relative of Mr. Mazumdar.

MR. MAZUMDAR'S CAREER

In the sudden and unexpected death of Mr. N. M. Muzumdar, the Director of Messrs. Tata and Sons, India and particularly Bombay loses one of the brilliant economists and an authority on matters financial. A brilliant career has been suddenly cut short.

Mr. N. M. Muzumdar was born in the year 1885 of a middle class family. His father was the well-known Civil Engineer Mr. Manekal Muzumdar. Mr. Muzumdar after graduating from the St. Xavier's College went to England and joined the London School of Economics. Side by side he joined one of the Inns and soon became a Barrister. He was elected the President of the Bar Union and earned a name as a fine speaker. He returned to India and joined the Sydenham College of Commerce as a Professor of Economics. He very soon became popular both among the students and the Staff. A few years later he left the College and was taken up as Private Secretary by Sir Dorab Tata.

After leaving the College and joining the Parsi Industrialist, Mr. Muzumdar tried free lance journalism and earned a name for himself. His knowledge about politics and economics even at this young age was deep and thorough. He was known for his remarkable memory. He later became the Companion Secretary of Sir Dorab and was always to be found with that Great Industrialist. It is stated that the Parsi Knight, would not be comfortable anywhere without his Companion Secretary whose advice and help he valued very much. He was considered and rightly too, as the right hand man of Sir Dorab and was held in very high esteem and trust by the latter.

HIS SERVICES.

Mr. Muzumdar's devoted services and strenuous work, was responsible for his being made one of the Directors of Messrs Tata and Sons about six years years ago. He was later concerned with several of the Tata concerns.

He was a member of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for nearly 20 years and rendered remarkable services to the Chamber. Twice he was offered the Vice-Presidentship of the Chamber, which he modestly declined to accept. His knowledge in economic and financial matters entitled him to be called one of the leading authorities on the subjects. His services towards the development of Indian Industry was even greater. His hand could be seen in many of the Industrial Schemes of the Tatas. Mr. Muzumdar was conspicuous in the Tatas for his industry, his knowledge of Indian conditions and his sterling honesty. He also gave evidence before some of the Commissions appointed by the Government of India on behalf of the Indian Merchants Chamber.

Besides Mr. Muzumdar was connected with several Joint Stock Companies in the City. He was the Managing Director of the Commercial Printing Press and the Indian Hotels Ltd. which are controlled by the Tatas.

Mr. Muzumdar who died a bachelor, has two brothers who are also connected with the Tatas.

Nagpur, Nov. 26.—His Excellency Sir Hyde Gowan, the Governor of C. P. returns to Nagpur on the 30th instant from Jubbulpore after three weeks' stay there. The Governor performs the opening ceremony of the Constables Training School, Nagpur on December 3.—A. P.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.